

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. AND MESSAGERIES MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS &c
IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XII.—No. 365.]

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

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Latest Arrivals.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received this day.
JAPAN — Yokohama	May 13	June 27	July 4
Yedo	—	—	" 1
Osaka and Higo	—	—	" 1
Hakodadi	—	—	" 1
Nagasaki	—	—	" 1
CHINA — Peking	—	—	June 26
Tien-tsin	—	—	" 28
Chefoo	—	—	" 28
New-chwang	—	—	" 28
Hankow	—	—	July 5
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 7
Chin-kiang	—	—	" 7
Shanghai	May 20	July 4	" 7
Ningpo	—	—	" 9
Foochow	—	—	" 9
Formosa	—	—	" 9
Amoy	—	—	" 9
Swatow	—	—	" 14
Hong Kong	June 3	July 12	" 14
Canton	—	—	" 14
Macao	—	—	" 14
PHILIPPINES —	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—
COCHIN-CHINA —	—	—	—
Saigon	June 11	July 14	" 20
SEAM — Bangkok	—	—	" 7
BORNEO — Labuan	—	—	" 7
Sarawak	—	—	" 16
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	" 16
Samarang	—	—	" 16
Sourabaya	—	—	" 16
MALACCA STRAITS —	—	—	—
Singapore	June 17	July 22	" 23
Penang	—	—	" 23
CEYLON — Galle	—	—	Aug. 2
Colombo	—	—	" 1

THE MAILS, &c.

The next mail will be that due on the 5th proximo, with a week's later dates. Telegrams arrived to-day via Galle, with dates, Shanghai Aug. 5, Hong Kong Aug. 11; these will be found in another column. Despatches from Japan to July 22, via San Francisco, are due on the 3rd proximo.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per French mail steamer *Peiho*, arrived at Marseilles Aug. 27.—From Yokohama: M. Carbon, M. de Mille, Letrotter. From Shanghai: Messrs. David, Palluc. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Garcia, De la Coteria, Fabre, Passerotte, Ponyst, Brindjoynd, Reyna, Massol, De la Flechelle, M. and M. de Obes, M. and M. de Crisante-Munier, M. de Racine, M. de Bazilede, M. de la Goleira, the Rev. Canon Beach. From Saigon: Messrs. Payen, Lescaudron, Garat, De Rostan, Philippe, Bazot, M. and M. de Montanari, M. de D'Ecourt. From Singapore: Messrs. Henry Meyer, Beugin, Laurent. From Batavia: Messrs. Bakker, Heims Willink, Tarrence, Roser, Schmidt, Croes, Breton, M. and M. de Kestings, M. de Coers. From Galle: Messrs. Gavarry, Tinel, M. and Mrs. Saint Jean.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Delta*, from Southampton, Aug. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Joyner, Mr. Gray, and fourteen second-class passengers. To Shanghai: Mr. W. H. Goriach and one second-class passenger. To Hong Kong: Mr. Madson, Mr. Hansen, Mr. F. Peil, and three second-class passengers. To Batavia: Mr. Hovel, Mr. Richter. To Singapore: Mr. Fisher. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. W. Bissett, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Macready, child, and servant, Miss R. Beamish, and one second-class passenger.
Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Marseilles, Aug. 28.—To Penang: Mons. Hottinger and M. de A. Hottinger. To Batavia: Capt. Halphin, Mr. Lawes. From Malta.—To Penang: Mr. Alston.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Suez, Sept. 4.—To Singapore: Mr. Gavey. To Penang: Mr. Gott.
Per P. and O. steamer *Nubia*, from Southampton, Sept. 3.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Sichel, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Deane. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Boyd, Mr. C. J. Fuller, Mrs. Geiger and child. To Batavia: Mr. Riddle, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. H. Donovan, Mr. Morgben, Mr. Beckingsale, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Campbell, Captain Reed. To Penang: Mr. E. H. Marples. To Ceylon: Mr. W. J. Sendall.
Per P. and O. steamer *Nyanza*, from Marseilles, Sept. 11.—To Batavia: Mr. W. Sinclair.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Marseilles, Sept. 25.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Hughes, Mr. D. Welsh, Mr. Nicaise, Mr. J. S. Lapraik.
Per steamer *Erl King*, from London, August 23, to Hong Kong, &c. via Suez, Canal.—For Hong Kong: James C. Oare, R.N., R. J. Tench R.N., J. B. Stevens R. H. Lavers, R.N., H. C. Goldsmith R.N., and W. Lawrence, R.N. For Shanghai: H. Geslen. For Galle: E. Walker. For Yokohama: T. J. A. Scott and W. Herbert.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, Oct. 1.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Coxon and child, Mr. Whittall. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Woods.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Marseilles, Oct. 9.—To Yokohama: Mr. C. B. Rickett. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Kirby. To Ceylon: Mr. F. H. Skrine.
Per Pacific Mail steamer *Great Republic*, from San Francisco, Aug. 1.—To China and Japan: E. R. Smith, S. S. Gilbert, C. King, wife, and servant, J. M. Richards and wife, S. Nac-musa, S. Saigo, C. Mison, E. Dana and wife, F. A. Hill, J. J. Wedge, R. A. Lieut. Palmer, R. A., E. J. Spence and wife, Mrs. Paul Frank George F. Train and secretary, S. S. Osgood and wife, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Susan Ring, Mrs. Langslet, Mrs. L. Wolf, H. N. Palmer, G. M. Curtis, A. M. Townsend, W. G. Greig, S. Hockfish.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

July 4, 1870.

Business is rather dull, rice very low, and all engaged in it are losing. The harbour-master is in office, and drafting some regulations for the approval of all the Consuls. He will be a useful man if he takes under his charge the boats, and goes in for a lighter company, which I think he will. Ships are longer than ever discharging at our port. The present hatoba (called French) is to be broken up, and the harbour-master's house built there, a new hatoba to be made off the creek, the creek to be deepened and extended on to Mississippi Bay. All houses on hill are occupied, and demand for others.

Railway works are progressing. It is stated there is every probability of the troops leaving this year, and being replaced by Marines. The Naval Hospital will probably be built on the site of the present camp, and the piece of ground formerly set apart for it given up to the native authorities.

I heard of a good case to-day. A merchant (foreign) some time since received some Daimios nibobs in payment of a debt, which he declined to accept as payment until he had ascertained the value; on doing so he found that they were far above the value of Government ones. The season to present time is a most prosperous one, and all crops promise to be very large.

Mr. Adams, our Secretary of Legation, is expected from the silk districts about the 15th, and then we may look for another report. Four princes, with a few retainers, came up in the last American steamer from the Inland Sea. This is a great assistance for them in visiting the capital, and a good way of bringing them into each other's society, and also into that of foreigners. Every chance of fortnightly mails from San Francisco, and then more through Inland Sea.

The *Japan Mail* of July 2 contains an exhaustive notice of the article in the *London and China Express* relating to the Japan loan and Mr. Lay, which is discussed without personality, and in a very able manner. This loan has been the chief topic of the day.

CHINA.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, June 25.

It is my painful task to send particulars of a barbarous massacre of the French by the Chinese, which took place on the afternoon of the 21st, and resulted in the deaths of the French Consul, Fontanier; his Chancellor, M. Simon, M. and Madame Thomassin, (who had newly arrived, and were on their way to the French Legation), Father Chenier, M. and Madame Chalmers, and nine Sisters of Mercy, with three Russians—in all nineteen souls.

This outrage was entirely unexpected. It is, however, to be feared that the massacre took place with the consent, if not by

the advice, of some of the mandarins. Placards have been exhibited with ambiguous phrases, believed to mean harm to foreigners; and a proclamation to the Chifoo, or head magistrate, tended much rather to raise than to abate the threatened storm. Three days before, again on the day before, and again on the very day on which the rising took place, the British Consul called the attention of H. E. Ching How to this proclamation, urging him to put forth another which should calm and pacify the people. But no other proclamation was issued; nor was any reply sent to the Consul's despatches. The first intimation we had of the bursting of the storm was the sight of dense volumes of smoke in the city, upwards of two miles from the Foreign Settlement, and caused by the burning of the French Cathedral and Consulate, and hospital and schools of the Sisters of Mercy, the latter being nearly half a mile nearer the Settlement than the Cathedral and Consulate, which stood close together at the upper end of the reach, on the Pesta, where it is joined by the Grand Canal.

The reasons given by the Chinese for this outbreak is, that the Sisters were believed to be buying or otherwise getting possession of children, whose eyes and hearts, &c., they took out for the purpose of making medicine. The Chifoo's proclamation is said to have been worded in such a manner as to lead others to think he believed this report, and strongly condemned the practice, saying he had caught and beheaded two men, whom he had found guilty of kidnapping children (believed to be for the Sisters). On the fire breaking out, the workmen on the settlement—upwards of two miles distant from the scene—on being asked the cause of the fire, at once replied it was against the Frenchmen, but had nothing to do with the English. A few minutes after the fire broke out hardly a Chinaman was to be found on the settlement. Hardly had the fire broken out, when we received news that three foreigners had been killed, and during the afternoon the number had swelled to nineteen foreigners, who were believed to be killed. That this massacre was intended, and was known far and wide to the Chinese, I believe can be fully proved. A native preacher of one of the Protestant missions here, two days' journey from this, was stopped and told proclamations were out against the Catholics on account of their evil doings; but the people were advised, on account of their being unable to discriminate between Catholics and Protestants, to bring them all to the Yamun. And in the city of Tientsin, the Protestant missionaries, for a fortnight past, have been unable to get workmen to put a building they intended for an hospital in order. For some days also before the outbreak foreigners going to the city were hooted by the Chinese, who were also heard to say, when a foreigner was passing, they would soon kill the foreigners. After the outbreak on the Consulate, the Consul sent his chancellor, M. Simon, to Ching How to request a stop being put to it; finding he did not return, he walked there himself in uniform. He was, no doubt, very excited, and, according to Ching How's account, which he gave at a meeting of the Consuls on the following day, he said the Consul fired his revolver twice at him. Ching desired him to lay down his pistol, and he would go with him to the Consulate. He did not lay down his pistol, but still Ching How went with him, he said, either arm-in-arm or close together; but had not gone far when they met the Chishien, and, according to Ching How, the Consul said to him, "You are another of the fellows who are the cause of all this trouble," and fired at him. The mob, on seeing him fire on the magistrate, at once fell upon and killed him on the spot; and, in answer to an inquiry, Ching How said he had possession of the Consul's body. M. Coutol, a French subject, living close to the Consulate, went to the Yamun for protection, walking there with his gun in his hand. The magistrate advised him to go away, but he threw himself in the magistrate's arms and said he would not leave. While he was in Ching How's own Yamun he was kicked and knocked about by Ching How's retainers, who wore their officer's caps at the time. The magistrate gave M. Coutol protection for the night, and next day he came down to the settlement with Ching How. On the 22nd the bodies of five persons in coffins, and three empty coffins, were sent down to the British Consulate, and a receipt demanded for six bodies. No receipt was given at that time. On the following morning Ching How sent down a special messenger for this receipt, speaking of the Consul's as being one of the bodies sent down. Unfortunately for his claim the Consul's body was found floating down the river on the evening of the 22nd, when it was taken to the Consulate, and at once recognised by several persons who knew him, except one, who, unfortunately, inhabits at the same time the Consulates of Minitsin and Tientsin, while he is, at once, a paid servant of the Chinese, and a British subject. It would be well if he were divested of such anomalous and conflicting situations. The five bodies were at once recognised by the Chinese, as well as by foreigners who had known them. By evening the bodies of M. Simon, Chancellor of the Consulate, but so hacked about as to be hardly distinguishable, and of Madame Thomassin, were discovered. Her features were as if she was asleep—her head from behind was almost cut off; she had on her clothes. Father Cheverier was much cut, with bowels protruding, and a Chinese priest was so cut and disfigured as to be hardly recognisable. The mandarins sent with the bodies were determined to pass one of these down as being the body of their Consul, and it was greatly to their surprise and disappointment when they were told that not only was the body taken out of the water recognised as being that of the Consul, but his initials H. F. were on his socks. What can be said or

thought of Ching How, who said he had the Consul's body in keeping, while a few hours afterwards it was found floating down the river? The body, face, and head of the Consul was very much cut and he was completely stripped. It will be recollected that when killed alongside of Ching How, the highest in authority here, he had on his consular uniform, at least his cocked-hat and sword. Of the three Russians who were killed on their way from the city to the settlement, and close to the settlement on the other side of the river, two were found in the water stripped early on the morning of the 23rd; they were husband and wife of only a few days' standing, their wedding having taken place here amid great rejoicings only a few days previous. Both bodies were much cut, the young wife's arm was almost severed, and her fingers, on which she wore rings, were cut off. They were buried in one grave the same day. The body of the other Russian was found in the river a few hours afterwards, and buried the following day. The bodies of the French Consul and the other five were buried in the British cemetery. It had been intended to keep them until the arrival of the French authorities from Peking; but that became impossible, and they were privately buried, side by side, without any religious ceremony whatever. They may possibly be exhumed, some months hence, and buried in the French cemetery, close to the consulate. The bodies of the nine Sisters of Mercy have not been received. The Chinese report that, when the unfortunate victims were taken, they were stripped and stabbed; their hearts and eyes were taken out, and their bodies thrown into a fire, which left no remains save two heaps of charred ashes. The bodies of M. and Madame Chalmers have not yet been found. The lady escaped at first, and was hidden by some natives, but, on going out in the evening, or night, in Chinese clothes, to look for her husband, she heard the noise of soldiers, and returned so hastily that she mistook the door. She knocked at another hut, which was filled with soldiers, who at once killed her. We have not, at present, received exact accounts of how all the victims met their deaths—there are conflicting stories. H. E. Ching How said at the meeting of the Consuls that the French Consul was killed by his side, immediately after leaving the Yamun. Another mandarin tells a foreign resident that such was not the case, that he and another—likely not knowing Ching How's version of it—and not Ching, accompanied the Consul and M. Simon, and that both were killed close to the Cathedral. Let this be as it may, the fact remains the same, that these nineteen men and women lost their lives through the treachery and cruelty of the Chinese, several of whom, at least, were of rank and standing, and might—had they so chosen—have allayed the tumult, and altogether prevented the sad affair. The Chinese authorities are now awaking to a sense of the crime they have committed, and both in Peking and here are offering money as satisfaction for the blood of the slain. It is said they are most anxious to effect a settlement with Count Rochecouart, and beg him to propose terms of settlement. On the 24th was found in the river the body of a Chinese woman, shown, by the ornaments round her neck, to be a Catholic, and believed to have been a teacher in the Sisters' school. She was also much cut and disfigured; she was buried alongside the other six. On the morning of the 26th six coffins were sent down from the city; the contents on examination were found to be the bodies of M. and Madame Chalmers; Madame Chalmers had been cut down by a sword right across the face, cutting nose and eye. An arm was also cut; she had on a chemise, and on one leg was her boot and stocking. M. Chalmers had the upper part of his skull cut off, and his eyes cut out, besides other cuts. Two of the other bodies were half burned, and two appeared to have been in the water, and partially eaten by dogs. The remaining two were burned to a cinder, the skull and a few bones being all that remained of one of them. Whether they were the remains of the Sisters or whether of Chinese it is impossible to tell. The mandarin in charge said they were the bodies of Sisters, and that they lay close to the gate—first one, then two, and then one. There were Chinese there also, they said, but their instructions were to leave them alone, and only send down the bodies of the Sisters. The six coffins were placed side by side with the other seven, making thirteen in all; five still remain to be accounted for, and no doubt their bodies will be quite impossible of recognition. Numerous children with their teachers also perished in the flames. There was one school of nearly 100 little girls; some thirty of them ran for refuge below the chapel and hospital, both of which were vaulted. They were all suffocated, and their bodies were found after the fire had ceased. A great proof that the Chinese knew what was intended against the Sisters is the fact that for some ten days before the parents of children at the schools were coming daily and nightly to take them away—and of the whole number, believed to be about 450, only 200 remained at the time of the fire, about 180 of whom are said to have been taken away by the authorities. That the Sisters, with the best intention in the world, gave cause of complaint against them, there is little doubt. Children have been kidnapped by bad people, and the Sisters have purchased children, but we do not for an instant suppose that the Sisters employed people to kidnap children any more than we would believe of their taking out the hearts and eyes of such children. The Sisters have been devoted to the Chinese,—feeding and clothing them, and nursing them in sickness, training the rising generation in good and clean habits, and

teaching them all they were capable of receiving—and this is the reward they have met with for all their kindness.

What may be the result of this we cannot tell, but firmly believe it will all be overruled for good, for the ultimate good of China and the Chinese. While deeply regretting the deaths of so many good and innocent people, we cannot help thinking that their deaths will bring forth more fruits than they were permitted to see from their labours in their lifetimes. The French Government cannot permit this to pass unpunished; if they do they had better leave China at once and for ever, and all other foreigners with them. We must hope that the French Government will remember mercy in their punishment of the Chinese. They have now a noble opportunity of doing good and counteracting the effects of the late Convention. Besides eight Catholic Churches and Chapels destroyed, eight Protestant Chapels have been completely looted. While many Catholic converts have been killed, the Protestant converts have been allowed to escape with beatings, and the loss of their goods. The mob at the fire, it is said, was perfectly organised; the fire-brigade, who were the ringleaders, calling away their men when the work was done by sound of bell, heard by several foreigners. There are many thousand desperadoes about the place who live by plunder; they are now raising a cry against Ching How, as being a foreigner, do not give him his title, and threaten to burn his yamun. These stories may be all inventions of the enemy, trying to get foreigners to believe in Ching How's good-will towards us. Let him be judged by deeds not words. He is the most powerful man here, and had the means, if he had had the will, of putting a stop to the bad feeling against us, but he did not choose to exercise that power. He has generally been believed, during the ten years he has been here, to have been favourably inclined towards foreigners, but those who have had intimate dealings with him do not trust him. His principal fault is, perhaps, weak-mindedness, allowing himself to be made the tool of others, and afraid to express an opinion of his own, if in favour of foreigners. Some two years since he might have had mines opened here, but for his duplicity. He gave the Commissioner of Customs and British Consul to believe he was in favour of the reduction of the duty on coal, and of being able to lay it down cheaply. The Tsing-a-Yamen had twice promised to make a road to the mines. But before doing so they asked Ching How's opinion. As superintendent of trade his opinion to the Tsing-a-Yamen was, "That if coals were allowed to be exported, there would be none left for Tientsin." Such is the character—or a phase of it—of the man in chief authority here at present. Since the murders he has issued a proclamation much to the following effect—Now that your quarrel with the French is ended, if you touch any other foreigners you will be severely punished.

I compelled myself to look on the contents of the last six coffins sent down from the city. I hope I shall never see such another sight. A gentleman who has seen the whole of the bodies has given this account of the state they were in when received from the Chinese authorities.

Mrs. H. Fontauier, head and face cloven to pieces with sword cuts, one open wound through the chest.

M. Simon, head and face covered with sword cuts, a few open wounds in the body.

M. Thomassin, head and face covered, with sword cuts, a few open wounds on the body.

Madame Thomasson, a sword cut through the back of the neck. M. de Chalmaisin, left side of the face cut away, eyes scooped out, numerous wounds on the body and extremities.

Madame de Chalmaisin, a deep sword cut across the face, just beneath the eyes, left arm and side hacked with sword cuts.

Father Chevrier, skull cloven in several places; chest and abdomen laid open; bowels protruding. The coffins supposed to contain four of the Sisters were filled with charred pieces of flesh and bone.

Mr. Protopopoff, a Russian, sword-cut five inches long through the chest, and one on the left hip.

Mrs. Protopopoff, a Russian, body literally covered with sword-cuts and open wounds.

Mr. Basoff, Russian, head covered with severe cuts; chest pierced with numerous spear wounds.

Most of the bodies were in an advanced state of decomposition, having been probably a good deal exposed to the sun, on the banks of the river. They were also all more or less naked, excepting M. Thomassin and wife. It is reported that 180 children were brought to the Yamun the day of the massacre. Thirty children were found smothered in vaults—supposed to be those either of the Church or European hospital. I consider that between fifty and sixty people must have perished in the sisters' place alone. Some of the first of the couriers, with despatches from the Consul to Peking, after the murders, were stopped at the city. One, the North German Consul's courier, was pursued for some time, taken to a magistrate's yamun in the city, and bamboozed. Fortunately another had been sent with him; he escaped and reported to the Consul. Ching How was written to, the courier released, despatch returned, and afterwards \$4, which had been taken from him. It is not likely that the Foreign Governments will much longer permit conduct like this, when their despatches might have been sent in a few seconds by telegraph, and instead of travelling two days by springless carts, four horses might take one in comfort between the two cities, a distance of some eighty miles.

There was a meeting of the residents here yesterday, and I believe they came unanimously to the conclusion that it was still not safe to be without the protection of the vessels in port. So the s.s. *Manchu*, with the ladies and children on board, is to remain here for the present, with the four sailing vessels in port. The *Manchu* was providentially here at the time of the outbreak, and by the kindness of her agent and commander she was at once placed at the disposal of all who might wish to go on board. The residents at once formed themselves into a guard for the protection of the settlement, and a strong night-guard has been kept up ever since. Ching How himself does not yet consider it safe for foreigners to go into the city though this is the 8th day after the attack. Mr. W. H. Lay, H.M. acting consul, has been appointed Acting French Consul, but as he himself allows, even if put into practice now, it would hardly bear fruit for this generation of foreigners. This is hardly the sort of scheme we want for this practical age, but to do him justice we would like to see railways, if they could be had in accordance with the terms of the treaty. I greatly fear that if Mr. Wade could influence the settlement of these brutal murders and burnings, he would accept a money compensation. It is to be hoped more far-seeing people will have the management of it and that something else besides money will be required.

The correspondent of the *China Mail* gives the following additional particulars. The *Manchu* is to remain here until another steamer of the same company arrives. The *Appin* also arrived here on the 26th, so that if an attack on the settlement takes place the two steamers could protect all foreigners.

This morning early, three foreigners, Mr. Cox, British, and Messrs. Cordes and Spelling, North German subjects, came down to the settlement from the city. This morning also a Chinaman was found in the steeple or tower of the Protestant church built on the Mission ground, close to the settlement, with balls of combustible materials for the apparent purpose of firing the church. During the day a Chinaman in the settlement was found with a revolver up his sleeve, who, finding he was being caught, succeeded in throwing the weapon into the river. Both these Chinese have been handed over to the native authorities.

To show that the attack was premeditated and threatened I may mention that my workmen, two miles or more from the scene of action, said to me, on seeing the fire, that Englishmen had nothing to fear, for the attack was only on the French. Whether the Chinese apprehended immediate retribution or not I cannot say, but hardly a man was to be seen in the settlement after the first fire took place; on the following day labour was partially resumed.

His Excellency Ching How met the Consuls at the house of the Commissioner of Customs. He seemed bewildered, and intimated that the day's work had made him a poor man, and that he would not be responsible for the lives of foreigners; at the same time he offered to send down a guard of six hundred soldiers. But the British Consul strongly objected to any such step, while another gentleman, a Consul for more than one Treaty Power, and at the same time occupying the anomalous position of paid servant of his said Excellency, was for leaving everything, as in duty bound, to his Excellency.

One of Tseng-kwo-fan's lieutenants is now here with an escort of 80 or 100 troops, with no ostensible object. It is somewhat curious that when Tseng-kwo-fan himself was down here last year one of the reasons given for his visit was his intention to seize the French Consulate, it being Imperial property, and it is also noteworthy that when some of us in 1861 endeavoured to purchase this property we were told it could not be sold as it belonged to the Emperor.

SHANGHAI.

Dates are down to the 7th July. The mail of 20th May arrived out on the 4th July. The excitement in regard to the Tientsin massacre continued. The *North China Herald* says:—Our anxiety was relieved by the arrival of the steamer *Appin*, with the detailed accounts of the proceedings, which will be found elsewhere. The news brought by the *Dragon* was confirmed and extended; but our minds were set at rest as to the majority of the foreign community, who had been unmolested. The attack had been directed solely against the French portion of the community, of whom about twenty-two had met a horrible death.

There are at present 200 volunteer names on the muster-roll, divided into three companies, of which Messrs. Maclean, Cann, and Kidner were elected captains, and Messrs. Forbes, Pearson and Annett lieutenants. There is also a Ranger corps, about fifty strong, of which Mr. Dunn was elected captain, and Mr. Bidwell lieutenant. The fire brigade serves as a distinct brigade of the corps, and will, we believe, turn out nearly 400 strong, in case of need; 500 Snider rifles have been ordered from Japan; in the meantime a number of short Enfields have been lent. It was agreed to drill every day, in order to get over the first clumsiness; and the senior naval officer in port has kindly placed drill-sergeants at the disposal of the officers.

At a meeting held on the French concession, seventy volunteers were enrolled; and it was agreed to form, out of this number, one company of infantry and one of artillery. M. Bacconnier was elected commandant, M. Ulbrich, captain; M. Labarde, lieutenant; M. Maton, sub-lieutenant, and M. Collin lieutenant of Artillery. Dr. Galle was appointed surgeon, and a committee was named, to decide on the uniform. A torch-light parade of the Fire

Brigade was held, when some 150 foreigners turned out, and made a very effective procession. The question was asked whether the Brigade would be willing to serve as a volunteer corps, and there was a unanimous shout of assent.

We have to congratulate ourselves on one effect of the opening of the Suez Canal, in the reduction it has brought about in the rates of passage money by the mail steamers. The agent of the M. I. Company announces this morning that the cost of first, second, and third class passages will be, in future, Tls. 386, Tls. 290, and Tls. 174 respectively. The rates by the P. and O. Company's steamers are also reduced to Tls. 386 first, and Tls. 214 second class.

Intelligence has reached us of trouble at Tungchow, near Chefoo. Prayers and processions had been ordered during a late drought, to procure rain; and at the same time, and for the same object, prohibitions were issued by the magistrates against the killing of animals. The butcher at the American Mission at that city was seized and imprisoned for disobeying this decree; and his employer, Mr. Mattier, took such active measures at the yamun to secure his release that he himself was imprisoned.

Among the Sisters of Mercy murdered at Tientsin was one well known in Shanghai by the name of Sister Louise, and we believe a British subject.

The Taoutai has visited the French and English Consuls proposing to order down the disciplined Chinese troops from Fen-wen-shan for the defence of the foreign settlements. His offer was in both instances, we believe, declined, with a quiet intimation that we were prepared to defend ourselves.

We notice the arrival, from Nagasaki, of H. M.'s str. *Zebra*, having left on the 2nd inst. Capt. Hon. A. D. S. Denison is in command. Also H. I. M. gun-boat *Lenoxis*, from Saigon, 25th June.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, July 4, 1870.

Full particulars have at last arrived of the chapter of horrors enacted at Tientsin. As usual, the Chinese try to overlay and mystify the matter by a tissue of falsehood. As far as can be gathered from the various accounts, rumours of an outbreak were current for some days, and it appears that the French Consul went to Ching How, the principal mandarin at Tientsin, requesting him to adopt precautionary measures, and giving him notice that he would be held responsible for anything that should happen. When the row commenced the French Consul went to the Yamun to demand protection, and Ching How asserts (falsely no doubt) that the Consul fired at him, and then returned towards the Consulate and was set upon by the mob and killed. In the edict from the Emperor, a copy of which I have seen, it is asserted that the cause of the outbreak was the French Consul firing at Ching How, and the reports of the kidnapping. The former is a scandalous falsehood. The mandarins memorialised the Throne that they might be punished as they deserved, for having managed the office so badly (this is Chinese etiquette), and Tsing-quo-Fan, the Governor of the Province, is ordered to make an investigation. Good may arise out of evil in this case if the Foreign Governments avail themselves of this opportunity to really open China, and give railways, telegraphs, coal-mining, and internal steam navigation to the people, who are only too ready to adopt them, if untrammelled by their Government. As we have the power, it seems childish not to take those privileges, and do away with any distinction between natives and foreigners. The absence of a gunboat at Tientsin no doubt led to the massacre being perpetrated, the worst that has been known since the commencement of foreign intercourse.

The day after the massacre this Ching How had the effrontery to come to a meeting of Consuls in the English settlement and say he would guarantee all their lives, having allowed twenty persons, including eleven or twelve women, to be murdered close to his own yamun. When the *Opossum* gunboat arrived he went to the English Consul to beg that he would not let the gunboat fire upon the city. The people are said to be flying from the city in thousands to avoid the vengeance which they fully expect will be taken. It would be culpable weakness not to demand and take a heavy retribution. Both the Peking and local mandarins offer any sum of money demanded to settle the affair, but woe to those who accept money in extenuation of this outrage. A few days later Ching How hits upon an easy way of getting out of the dilemma, viz., that Mr. Lay, the English Consul, should get himself appointed acting French Consul, and that then they both could settle the affair amicably. This shows what children even the highest mandarins are when any international question requires solution. As the French Government entertain different ideas from Lord Clarendon, it is to be hoped that the rowdies of Tientsin may be punished as they deserve.

A volunteer corps has been formed here for defence, and is expected to number 500 or 600 men. The indignities and cruelties practised upon unoffending women ought to be signally avenged. A British fleet at Chefoo is a necessity, and if not kept there, the next massacre will be the foreign Ministers and their attachés at Peking. Much anxiety was felt for their lives until news reached us from Tientsin. The residents at Peking are wholly at the mercy of the Chinese, the most base, treacherous, and cruel people on the face of the earth.

I believe that the English settlement at Tientsin owed its safety

to its being defensible, having an open space round about, and steamers at hand.

One of the sisters murdered was a British subject and of Irish parentage, a cousin of Captain O'Sullivan, well known in China.

The Shanghai *Evening Courier* gives the truest account of the affair. Much indignation is felt at the account published in the *Daily News*, which was written with a strong bias in favour of the Chinese, and extenuating the murders.

There is doubtless much to blame in the system of taking very young children to bring up, as they nearly all die; but this does not justify those poor sisters being murdered and mutilated. When the Chinese act as savages they should be treated as savages. It will take some time before an adequate force can be collected, but foreign Governments have now a glorious opportunity of opening China in earnest.

HONG KONG.

The mail of June 3 arrived out on July 12; dates are down to the 14th. The papers are full of the Tientsin affair.

The *Daily Press* says:—We are glad to be able to report that Mr. Moss has returned safely, having successfully accomplished his journey up to West River. He has penetrated as far as Nanning-foo, the limit of trade in this direction in Kwangsi. Mr. Moss had hoped that it might be possible to enter Yunnan, but he found the intervening country so disturbed as to render this course impossible. He has succeeded in acquiring much valuable information, and he hopes shortly to start for Pak Hoi, a port on the south coast of the Kwangtung Province, on the Gulf of Tongquin, whence he has ascertained all foreign goods in the country beyond Woochaou-foo are brought by various routes. He was desirous to make his way to Pak Hoi, but his health having become impaired by the severe exertions which were entailed upon him, combined with the refusal of the mandarins to give him any assistance, and the impossibility of obtaining the means of transport, induced him to return to Hong Kong.

A general feeling of regret is caused (says the *China Mail*) by the fact that the Rev. Canon Beach is leaving the colony, and the feeling is deepened inasmuch as his departure is occasioned by ill health. He carries with him the high esteem and respect of the whole community, whose regard was actively expressed this afternoon. At a later date the rev. gentleman would have been entitled to a passage home at the cost of the Colonial Government, but the sudden breaking down of health necessitated his sacrifice of the claim. Under these circumstances it was determined that the obligation of the State should be wholly adopted by Canon Beach's friends, by whose voluntary offerings the necessary provision for his passage home, by the French mail, was secured.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Thos. Fitzroy Rice, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, during the absence on leave of W. M. Deane, Esq.

The following account of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending 30th June 1870, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Oriental Bank Corporation	\$472,196
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	608,320
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	334,475
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,309,128
Total	\$2,724,119

Advices from Shanghai state that at Chefoo the mob rose and threatened the foreigners, and were happily quelled. The affair was so serious at first that the *Manchu* was detained at the above port for two days. The Taoutai sent out one hundred soldiers to put down the disturbance; but had the mob felt disposed to attack them, this miserable force would have proved totally useless.

It is current at Yedo, that H. E. Von Brandt, the Prussian Minister, has been asked by the Japanese Government to act as intermediate between Japan and Corea, and that the Prussian Minister has accepted the mission and proceeded to Nagasaki; there he will embark on board of the Prussian man-of-war some Corean merchants, and then proceed to the Corea and see if he can settle amicably the difficulty between Japan and Corea. The Japanese are to waive all claim against the Coreans, and to withdraw their pretensions entirely. After visiting the Corea, the Minister is to return via Ne-e-gata and Hakodadi back to Yokohama.

From Foochow dates received up to the 8th. On the 4th the crew of the ship *Windhover* were reported to be in a state of mutiny, and H.B.M. Acting Vice-Consul was called upon (in a vague sort of way) to take an armed force on board to quell the disturbance. Thanks to the common sense of the said Acting Vice-Consul, that officer did not take an armed force on board, but went to the vessel himself, mustered the crew, sent the ring-leader of the mutiny to prison, and harangued the men upon the folly of mutiny. The men went to their work quietly. A naval court has been called by Commander Davidson, R.N., of H.M.S. *Hornet*, to investigate the question of the ship's discipline. It appears that there are numerous complaints by the crew against the second officer of the ship. The court was to meet on the 11th instant.

The news of the Tientsin massacre was known by the Chinese at

at Foo Chow Arsenal several days before the foreign vessel conveying the news arrived. Mr. Sparrow Knight, who is possessed of some notoriety in connection with Chinese affairs, was liberated from prison the other day, where he had been luxuriating for the space of fifteen days; he had committed an assault on a Chinese. The opium smugglers arrested by Captain Ashton of the *Yesso*, are still in durance vile, undergoing the treatment of the gentle bamboo in the hope of discovering the consignees of their contraband freight.

COCHIN CHINA.

—o—
SAIGON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

July 19, 1870.

The news of the outrage on the French at Tientsin caused considerable excitement here, and the Admiral at once despatched three gunboats. We have still a good sized transport left in port, which will probably be sent with troops, if necessary.

On the 30th ult. the Siamese gunboat *Regent* arrived from Bangkok with ministers to settle some question with the French regarding Cambodia, which having been done, she left again yesterday. The *Regent* (formerly the *Lotus*) deserves a few words, as she is a proof of the progress of the Siamese. She is quite new, having only been built last year, by Samuda, with engines by Penn. She is beautifully fitted with all the latest improvements, has six guns (four brass and two Armstrongs), with which she fired salutes in good style. She is manned by Siamese, having only four Europeans (Britishers) on board, and she does great credit to Mr. Mason, the Siamese Consul General in London, who designed and sent her out to the Government.

The China and Straits Steam Company (Limited) have just started their pioneer vessel, which will run *via* this port. So what with the other Company (the China Sea, Saigon, and Straits) and the Messageries, we have now plenty of mails; in fact, more than is good for business.

Rice has been kept up by the fluctuating advices from Japan, and there is now an end to all chance of business with Europe this season.

The Suez Canal is taking effect even here, and the Chinese are coming to look upon steam as the only proper means of transporting merchandise of value. Sailing vessels are now taking rice to Hong Kong at twenty cents per picul. Prospects for shipowners are indeed bad, but still I hear more vessels are building in England. Like the P. and O. Company, your shipowners are not keeping up the mercantile reputation of the British, by prolonging doubts about the Suez Canal. Its success is now an established fact, and the sooner John Bull properly admits it the better for him.

We learn from the *Courier de Saigon* of July 20 that the news of the massacre at Tientsin had been received at Saigon, and had created a profound sensation in the European community. Immediately on receiving the news the Government despatched the gunboats *Le Frelon* (Captain Viville) and *La Couleuvre* (Captain Richier) with the mailboat *Le Kien-chan* (Captain Reilhac) to Hong Kong. The two former left on the 12th, and the latter on the 14th July.

We have received a copy of the regulations, and a list of the prizes of the French Exhibition to be held at Saigon next year, and also a supplement of the *Saigon Courier* containing the new notarial regulations.

S I A M.

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BANGKOK.

From the *Weekly Advertiser* of July 7 we find that the Americans assembled at the house of the Rev. D. B. Bradly, M.D., and in a very rational and enjoyable series of entertainments celebrated the 4th July. The instrumental and vocal music and the impromptu speeches were very creditable to their taste, their talents, and their high toned morality and piety.

There is a rumour going the rounds that a prominent French merchant of Bangkok was tried at the French Consular Court, upon the charge of contempt of court, preferred against him by the U. S. Consul, that the decision given was a fine of 100 francs, and six days' imprisonment; the latter part of the sentence could be commuted by payment of some legal sum.

The Siamese Government has despatched commissioners to Saigon, who, in conjunction with the French officials there, will settle definitively their mutual rights to the fisheries and navigation of the great fresh water lake, called by the Siamese T'ale Sap. The names of the commissioners are Phrayu Rajwara-na-kul and Phra Rajseua. Mons. Pilfert and Nai Phon go as secretaries and interpreters.

Mr. H. G. Kennedy, who, as we announced some time ago, had left the Consular service and been called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, is much regretted by those who knew him intimately in Bangkok, and who speak in terms of high praise of the legal ability he displayed, and of the great advantage it would have been to him in his future promotions in the Consular service. His present position will doubtless give a much wider field for the development of his talents as a lawyer and place within his grasp more eminent positions than could possibly be acquired in the routine of Consular service and promotions.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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SINGAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SINGAPORE, July 23.

His Excellency the Governor has just returned in the colonial steamer *Pehio* from a trip up the east coast. He was accompanied by his Highness the Maharajah of Johore in the *Rainbow*. The party first of all visited Calantan, the Rajah of which place received them with great *eclat*, and entertained them at a feast, at which the Governor and the Maharajah took the head of the table, while the Rajah, their host, squatted apart. Sir H. Ord was presented with a handsome gold pinding, or belly plate, and a gold chain, two diamond rings, and two gold tombaks—the batons which are carried before great personages. The next day they left for Tringanu, the Sultan of which country excused himself from doing honour to his Excellency under the plea of sickness. He, however, granted an audience to Sir Harry, but paid no attention whatever to the Maharajah, who not being of Royal blood was not entitled to the favour of his Majesty. Next they visited Pahang, but the Bandaharah, not relishing the recollection of the last visit of his neighbours, sent to say that he had gone out hunting, but offered a "cumshaw" of eight piculs of tin to the Governor of the Straits. Sir Harry, indignant at his reception, declined the proffered gift, and returned in wrath to Singapore. The Maharajah stayed a day behind to take a look at the much-coveted land of "Indau," and report says that since his return he has begun to assemble an army to take forcible possession. It is not yet known whether the Governor will lend the colonial fleet to assist in this filibustering attack on the territory of a peaceful neighbour, whose chief fault is refusing to give up the property of his ancestors at the dictum of a British Governor who wishes to confer the spoil on his favourite chief. So, after all, the trip up the coast was not productive of good to anybody, and less than ever did it tend to the honour, glory, or beneficial influence of Great Britain.

Scandal of scandals! One of our bankers has sealed up the opium and spirit farms, and, what is worse, if report speaks anything like the truth, the spirit farm is three months in arrear, \$27,000; the opium farm, June, and twenty-three days of July, or \$30,000 and \$23,000. By what right was credit given them? It is dead against the terms of the contract. This is one way of getting rid of a surplus, which need hardly be recommended to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There will be some funny measures put before Council probably.

KIUKIANG AND ITS VICINITY.

We have been favoured by an esteemed correspondent with the following account of an excursion into a district as yet comparatively little known.

We started from Hankow, on the Yangtze, on one of the river steamboats, at four in the morning. The country was flat and uninteresting for many a league, but, about noon, we saw some really fine hills, with a waterfall or mountain-stream leaping from rock to rock down a picturesque gorge. To this succeeded mound-like heights, laid out in terraces and bristling with corn. An illustration of the thrifty husbandry of the Chinese was here afforded by the natives scattering wood-ashes in the spaces between the rows of corn, and planting there the seeds of the cotton-plant. By the time the corn is cut, the cotton seeds will have germinated. Two crops a year are thus secured, but the process is too exhaustive of the soil for English ideas. About 240 miles from Hankow we passed a magnificent mass of granite rock, precipitous towards the river, but descending on the other side in a series of plateaux until it was lost in the plain. After eleven hours' steaming we arrived at Kiukiang. The foreign hongers are not half so numerous as at Hankow, and the native city bears no comparison in point of population, being under 120,000. The suburbs are all in ruins, but the sites of pagodas, temples, and large buildings are still pointed out. Such is the condition of every city in this province, and generally throughout China: Hankow, which rises ever and anon from its ashes, is quite an exception. The rest of the country has suffered severely from the insurrectionary spirit which the Government is too idle or too powerless to check. A handsome stone church, capable of seating 100 or 150 persons, and furnished with pulpit, lectern, harmonium, and stained-glass windows, stands in one of the principal cross-roads of the foreign concession. There is a thoroughly English home-look about the building, and it is disappointing to know that it has not been used for public worship for a long time. The Kiukiang shops are celebrated for their crockery, and Cantonese shops, with foreign goods, abound, their door-ways being infested with beggars, whose habits are too revolting to be believed except by eye-witnesses. There are many country walks about Kiukiang, through lanes radiating in every direction and abounding in woodbine, wild-rose, and a hundred varieties of wild flowers. "The Mandarin's Grave," five miles from the city, is well worth a visit. As we ascend the hills we get a partial view of the Poyang Lake, which may be said to receive the running waters of the whole province. The approach to the grave is very striking. We pass under a three-arched pailow, or memorial arch, and ascend by a flight of steps to the tombs. Some fine plane and ash trees form an avenue and enclosure, and there is a noble laurel, fifteen or

twenty feet in girth, and of great height, whose glossy green leaves possess at this season a strong camphoraceous odour and taste. Behind the tombs of the mandarins are several tablets in commemoration of the celebrated philosopher Tsow Taye, whose system is partially illustrated in the sculpture on the slabs. First there is a homogeneous ball, emblematic of primordial chaos; this is next represented as separating into the Tin and the Tang, or the male and female principles of nature, by the union of which the five "elements"—earth, fire, wood, water, and metal—are believed to be generated, according to the generally received Chinese cosmogony.

The European community have a pleasant summer retreat in a bungalow erected near the Leen How Tung, or Lilly Grotto, in the hills about nine miles from the city. Many of the low cliffs and banks along the road, which are of a dull red colour, and full of gas-holes, appear to be volcanic.

The rice, when it has sprouted, grass-like, to the length of four or five inches, in the original beds, is transplanted to the permanent locks, where it grows rapidly in from three to four inches of water. This is the time for transplanting. It is ripe for the sickle in the month of August, or within two months from the date of transplantation. In the lanes and roadside hedges we observed the privet, the holly, the arbutus, the mountain ash, and the aspen. From a handsome bridge, of stone, in the interstices of which grow the bitter sweet, white phlox, wild strawberry, and yellow stone-cross, we obtain a view of an expansive vale, bounded, towards the city, by a broad sheet of fresh water, studded with mountains, and covered with fine standing crops of wheat and barley. The villages, embedded in trees, and a mountain stream, diverging into many channels, gave a charm to the landscape, which did not seem so very foreign-looking after all; indeed, it vividly recalled to my memory the vale of Grasmere, while the very counterparts of Knabscar and Helmcrag hung overhead. The women, too, appeared more gentle and feminine than their sisters in Hankow, and the style in which they dress their hair is strikingly different, it being brushed straight back, and gathered into a high peak behind.

Wild flowers—Meadow Rue, Garlic, Clematis, Guelder Rose, Cotton Weed, Yellow Fumitory, Hemp Nettle, Saxifrage, and Paten-tilla—flourish here, together with an immense variety of ferns, amongst which we identified the Northern Fern, Polypody and Common Bracken, Bladder Fern, Harts-tongue, Male and Female Shield Fern, Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum and Trichomanes, and the Royal Fern. The view down the vale at sunset was magnificent. We slept that night, with the murmur of innumerable cascades sounding in our ears, in the bungalow, which the shelter of the surrounding hill leaves in the deepest shade, until about 8 A.M. At about 6, the woodmen, with knives like reaping-hooks, and poles tipped with iron, began their work. They cut the young wood one day, and carry it away the next. By 3 P.M. they begin to descend the hills with their loads which bring them coolie's wages, about 200 cash per day. They have to make no payment for forest rights, and the hilly regions, as in most parts of China, are rapidly growing bare and desolate under their hands.

We saw several specimens of the Tung Yew tree, which yields a very valuable oil used in japanwork and by cabinet makers. One of their principal varnishes is said to be made by boiling this oil with oxide of iron. Its large palmate leaf, green, smoothly-polished bark, marked by the depression of fallen leaves, and tricoceous fruit, distinguish this tree as a member of the Spurgewort order. The Croton and Castor Oil plants, and the Tallow Tree (*Stillingia sebifera*) are also members of the same natural order found in this neighbourhood. The bed of the stream is strewn with immense rocks of gneiss and greywacke, as hard and as slippery as ironstone. A more romantic spot cannot be imagined than the upper waterfall, half-an-hour's walk from the bungalow. There is a huge boulder, cleft in twain by the force of its fall, but, from its hardness, retaining the perfect shape of the original rent in the opposite halves, though it is probably many centuries since it was dislodged from the heights above. Beetles and butterflies of brilliant hues and countless varieties abound on the mountain we ascended.

(To be continued.)

Commercial Report.

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—A fair business had been done in Cotton Yarn, prices of which showed an improvement on the rates last quoted. Grey Shirtings had met with but limited support, and light weights had slightly declined; in other Cotton goods hardly anything had been done, and quotations were to a great extent nominal. Woollens continued depressed, only a few worsted Camlets having changed hands at low rates. Quotations:—G. E. Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece, \$2.50 to 2.55; 8 4 lbs., \$2.85 to 2.87; 9 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.30; G. E. White Shirtings, \$2.65 to 3.06; T-Cloths, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs., \$1.80 to 2.15; Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16 to 24, per picul, \$45.50 to 46; 28 to 32, \$47 to 48; 38 to 42, \$18 to 49; Camlets BBB, and S, per piece, \$13.50 to 14.50; SS, \$13 to 13.50; SSS, \$9.50 to 10.50; Lastings, \$12 to 13.50; Lead, \$3.50 to 4.25; Tin Plates, per box, \$5.75 to 6.0; Coals (English), per ton, \$8.50 to 9.0.

SHANGHAI.—The excitement and anxiety caused by the advices from Tientsin stopped business here until the 3rd July, when news of a

more definite character was received. The opinion that hostilities will not ensue gained strength amongst the dealers, and they had, in consequence, evinced some desire to operate in Piece Goods—chiefly Grey Shirtings of the medium weights, considerable sales of which had been made. At the close there was an active demand for 7 lb. and 8½ lb. Grey Shirtings, and heavy settlements were being made at rapidly advancing rates, the quotations being, 7 lbs., Tls. 1.75 per piece upwards; and 8½ lbs., Tls. 2.15 to 2.22 per piece. In the other kinds of Cotton Piece Goods only a very trifling business had transpired. Woollens had been almost entirely neglected. Long Ells, Camlets, Lastings, and Figured Orleans were offering at greatly reduced rates, without inducing buyers. Some 3,000 pieces of Crape Lustres (Martaban) had been sold at Tls. 2.8.0 per piece, immediate delivery. Metals.—Iron:—Only a very trifling business transacted, and the market continued extremely quiet. Sales only 5,000 bundles, small sizes, at Tls. 2.20 to 2.22 per picul. Quotations nominally unchanged. Lead: A few small lots of L.B. changed hands at low rates. Common chops offering at Tls. 4.25 to 4.30 per picul. Coals: Market continued very weak; transactions trifling, and rates nominal.

FOOCHOW.—No transactions were reported.

HONG KONG.—We take the following from Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular:—Business in all departments of trade during the week has been very limited, and the native dealers have shown an increased unwillingness and hesitancy to enter into operations of any character. The depression in our markets has unquestionably been greatly increased by the news of the outrages at the North, and the effect of this has been particularly noticeable upon our Piece Goods market, which is at present in a literally stagnant state. All manufactured goods are nominally lower, and for no particular fabrics are there any buyers, as holders are most ready sellers, and in nearly all instances come to terms with purchasers. 8 4 lb. Grey Shirtings are refused at \$2.80, and American Drills cannot be placed at \$4.40 per piece. Small settlements of Raw Cotton have been made at lower values. Cotton Yarns are offered "to arrive" at reduced prices. Woollens are neglected, and rates are, if anything, weaker.

SAIGON.—In consequence of very large arrivals from Singapore, the market was over-stocked for all descriptions, and even at the ruling low rates sales were very difficult. The following quotations were, therefore, nominal:—Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$2.90 to 2.92; ditto, 7 lbs., \$2.50; Grey T-Cloth, 4 lbs., \$1.35; ditto, 4½ lbs., \$1.38; ditto, 4½ lbs., \$1.45; ditto, 5 lbs., \$1.57; White Irishes, \$2.05 to 2.10.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had been rather quiet, the firmness of native dealers in their demands for full prices having somewhat curtailed business; settlements amounted to about 2,000 piculs, principally of Good Medium and Fine grades. Prices again showed an advance, but arrivals having come forward rather freely, the market closed with an easier tendency. The leaf as yet had been of good quality, and the crop promised to be a plentiful one. Stocks for this period of the season were large. The P.M.S.S. Company's steamer China sailed on the 22nd June with 345,015 lbs. for New York, and 203,522 lbs. for San Francisco, making the total export for the season 10,667,135 lbs., exclusive of 1,448,864 lbs. exported to America, &c., from Higo and Osaka. The Britomart for San Francisco, and Chloris for New York, would sail in a few days. Quotations:—Common and Good Common, nominal; Medium, \$37 to 39 per picul; Good Medium, \$40 to 43; Fine, \$44 to 47 per picul; Finest, \$48 to 50; Choice, nominal.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Settlements since the departure of the English mail amounted to 29,513 chests, and re-shipments to 4,534 chests, leaving 83,000 chests in stock. Prices were without material change. Common Hohows had been settled at Tls. 18, and offers of Tls. 18.5.0 to Tls. 18.5.0 had been made for common to fair Oanams. Green: 4 chops of Pinesuey settled, at rates fully equal to those last current, as also had a few parcels of old Fychow, of common quality, at Tls. 20 to Tls. 22. Hoochow tea, Shanghai packed, placed on the market, and one chop had realised Tls. 31.5.0. Total settlements for the week, 6,330 half-chests. Stock, 13,000 half-chests.

HANKOW.—There was nothing of interest to report; the only settlement had been one chop of medium Tea.

FOOCHOW.—The following is from the Chamber of Commerce Circular, dated 8th July:—The market was opened on the 2nd instant by the purchase of 3,106 half-chests and 215 chests of Chingwo Congou at Tls. 28 to 32; and the highest price which has since been paid for this class is Tls. 33½. Comparing the prices now current with those ruling at the commencement of last season, it will be found that these Teas cost about the same while they are inferior in quality. Some finest Sen Moo Teas have been settled at Tls. 33, the contract, however, including some inferior at the same price, and thus raising the cost of the finest to Tls. 36 to 37. Purchases have been made of finest Teas from other favourite districts up to Tls. 36. During the first three days business was restricted to settlements of Chingwo, Pehling, and other Pekoe-flavoured Teas. Since then it has been more active, and included other kinds; but the total amount for the six days is only 40,000 chests, which is much below the average of former years. The fine grades for England have commanded more attention, owing to their comparative scarcity and to the high prices asked at first for the lower kinds. Latterly the tea-men have much reduced the rates at which they are willing to sell the common Teas, and settlements are being made for Australia. The following are the current quotations, to which Tls. 2.8 must be added for duty. The cost at which the Teas lay down in London is calculated at an exchange of 4s. 7½d., and freight £3 10s. One penny more must be added for extra freight on those shipped by steamer:—Dust and Siftings, Tls. 5.75, equal to 7½d., cost in London; Broken Leaf to Ordinary, Tls. 15, equal to 1s. 1½d.; Fair to Good Common, Tls. 15.5 to 18, equal to 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d.; Flavoury to Medium, Tls. 19 to 25, equal to 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; Good Medium to Fine, Tls. 25 to 30, equal to 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11½d.; Fine to Finest, Tls. 30 to 36, equal to

1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3d. Souchong: 8,000 chests of fine to finest have been taken at Tls. 28 to 34, and one chop of common at Tls. 23. Oolong: A few have been settled up to Tls. 23, and one large operation is reported to have been made at Tls. 18½ to 22. Scented Teas: A large business has been done in fine to finest at Tls. 24 to 32. Flowery Pekoe: No transactions have yet taken place, owing to the excessive demands of the Teamen.

AMOY.—Business had not been commenced; offers were said to have been made for Oolongs within \$3 of the prices which Teamen would accept.

CANTON.—There had been a moderate amount of business at about former quotations. The Belted Will was engaged full, and would be despatched in a day or two. Prices were remaining as last advised.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Fair arrivals of new silk had come down since the last report, and the season may be considered to be a good fortnight earlier than usual. The quality of the more recent arrivals of Hanks appeared to be better than the average at the commencement of last season; there was still much want of proper reeling, and the casing of the Skeins was also to be noticed. Prices opened high, varying from \$800 to 850, whilst \$720 to 740 were the rates paid in July last year. Settlements amounted to about 80 to 100 bales new silk; there were also about 150 bales old staple going forward, partly from Hiogo. Settlements:—Hank sorts, 100 bales; Oshu, 50 bales; other sorts, 100 bales—total, 250 bales. Stocks, new and old, 200 bales.

SHANGHAI.—An active business continued, on terms fully equivalent to our last quotations for most descriptions, whilst for chop and good Tealees and the better grades of Taysams a slight advance may be remarked. Settlements were estimated at 2,000 bales, making 12,500 for the season, against 5,200 bales at same time last year. The unsold stock consisted of some 4,000 bales.

SAIGON PRODUCE.

The following, on the Rice market, is from Messrs. Behre and Co.'s Circular, dated 19th ult.:—During the last month transactions have been very trifling; prices receded to \$1.60 for round, and \$1.45 for long grain, and there was no animation whatever in our market until the arrival of the Suwonada on the 10th inst. This steamer bringing better reports, both from China and Japan, and arrivals from the interior being very scanty, our natives holding back their stock in anticipation of higher rates, we again experienced an advance of prices. Our quotations close for round rice, which at this time of the year is scarcely obtainable in larger quantities, at \$18.00 per picul; long, at \$1.70 per picul; and even at these figures it is very difficult to place contracts. Exports since our last are:—China, 4,360 tons; Japan, 7,725 tons; Europe, nil; Mauritius and Bourbon, 163 tons; Singapore, 238 tons; total, 12,486 tons.

Messrs. Kaltenbach Engler and Co. report as follows upon the other articles of produce:—Paddy followed the downward tendency and several lots have been bought at 85 to 95 cents per picul. Closing quotations are 95 cents to \$1.05 per picul. Fish: There is not very much stock in China town and prices have undergone no material change. We quote:—Ikan Spat, \$2.75 per picul; White Siam Fish, \$3.65 per picul; Black ditto, \$2.50 to 2.75 per picul. Exports for the month amount to 9,936 piculs. Cotton: Uncleaned: Lower rates at the Chinese ports have had some effect on our market, and last reported purchases have been made at somewhat cheaper rates—\$6.40 to 6.45 per picul. Cleaned 1 and 2 remain scarce and prices nearly the same as before—\$21.50 and \$19 respectively. The monthly export amount to 4,510 piculs. Hides remain unchanged as before—Buffalo \$8.75, Cow Hides \$12.50 per picul, at which rates any quantity would find buyers, but there is nothing on the market. Horns continue in equally good demand at \$8.75 per picul. Pepper: On arrival of the last French Mail advising a more settled position for the article in France a great excitement prevailed on our market, and buyers were freely offering higher rates; but as transactions have this year almost been confined to the interior, purchases were very difficult, and with the exception of a lot of 2,000 piculs, which obtained \$9.87½, a few trifling lots only changed hands afterwards at \$10 per picul. Coconut Oil: The season for this article having begun, a further decline is to be reported; last sales took place at \$6.50 per picul. Gamboge: Scarce at \$58 per picul.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1870-71.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai & Hankow.	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales & Cases
From June 1 to May 31, 1870	74578	71626722	50285884	1349918	16403096	139740193	45429
Corresponding period last season	970854	70658837	58654588	...	15790745	141054824	50709
Shipments Since:							
June 13 per Titania	...	From Hankow	...	...	...	1,215,190	...
— 14 ... United Service (str.)	...	Shanghai	...	...	...	943,341	...
— 17 ... Oberon (str.)	...	Do.	...	...	...	1,111,247	...
— 18 ... Ajax (str.)	...	Do.	...	...	...	1,628,621	20
— 23 ... Orissa (ml. str.)	...	Do. &c.	...	...	...	...	2,684
— 24 ... Catty Sark	...	Do.	...	...	...	1,305,812	...
— 25 ... Forward Ho	...	Do.	...	...	...	1,825,994	...
— 27 ... Serica	...	Do.	...	...	...	929,110	...
— Nile (str.)	...	Do.	...	...	...	1,212,248	119
July 7 ... Travancore (ml. str.)	...	Do.	...	...	...	...	2,357

TO THE CONTINENT.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai & Hankow.	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Bales
From June 1 to May 31, 1870	...	...	...	...	...	4128270	18378
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...	4096189	20208
Shipments Since:							
June 13 per Mobil	...	From Hong Kong	...	...	...	10,840	...
July 7 ... Malacca	...	Do.	...	...	...	17,180	...
— 7 ... Travancore (ml. str.)	...	Shanghai, &c.	...	...	...	1,449	...

		TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1 to May 31, 1870	...	...	...	...	...	40283667	1006
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...	43837255	1899

Shipments Since:

June 2 per Benefactor	From Shanghai	...	109,301
— 10 ... Golden Age	Do.	...	34,464

TO AUSTRALIA.

From June 1 to May 31, 1870	...	...	...	...	13,640,823 lbs.
Corresponding period last year	...	...	...	...	16,936,649

Shipments Since:

July 8 per Joshua Bates	From Hong Kong	...	146,225
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TO GREAT BRITAIN.

		Tea—lbs.		Silk bales	
				China & Japan.	
From 1843 to 1844	...	51,022,600	...	...	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	57,334,200	...	18,604	...
" 1850 to 1851	...	63,972,000	...	22,148	...
" 1853 to 1854	...	77,327,800	...	61,280	...
" 1855 to 1856	...	92,240,300	...	50,481	...
" 1857 to 1858	...	76,990,255	...	68,815	...
" 1858 to 1859	...	65,789,792	...	83,134	...
" 1859 to 1860	...	85,560,432	...	64,169	...
" 1860 to 1861	...	90,066,160	...	70,644	...
" 1861 to 1862	...	109,854,040	...	79,199	...
" 1862 to 1863	...	121,273,580	...	72,887	...
" 1863 to 1864	...	117,463,586	...	46,603	...
" 1864 to 1865	...	121,236,870	...	32,313	...
" 1865 to 1866	...	118,333,042	...	62,890	...
" 1866 to 1867	...	118,423,220	...	50,052	...
" 1867 to 1868	...	116,890,430	...	57,449	...
" 1868 to 1869	...	142,789,804	...	70,917	...
" 1869 to 1870	...	139,740,193	...	68,807	...

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates, see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.
Shanghai " " ...	6s. 1d.	6s. 1½d.	6s. 1½d.
Canton " " ...	...	...	...
Hong Kong " " ...	4s. 6½d.	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Macao " " ...	...	...	...
Singapore " " ...	4s. 6½d.	4s. 7d.	4s. 7½d.
Manila " " ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Colombo " " ...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India ...	310	235
" Hong Kong ...	25 to 25½ dis.	...
Bar silver ...	111 2 5	6 prem.
Mexican dollars ...	74.5.5	½ prem.

Bous, at Yokohama, 340 per dol.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 26; Old, 36 per cent. premium.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, 45 dols. per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 8 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance, 1,600 dols. premium.
 Hotel shares, 60 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 3½ to 34 dols. premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, 180 dols. premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton, 1,500 dols. premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 25 premium.
 China Fire Insurance Company, 3 dols. premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, 20 dols. premium.
 China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company, par.
 China and Straits Steam Navigation Company, par.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, par.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

(RECEIVED VIA KIACHTA, AUG. 23.)

SHANGHAI, AUG. 4.—Silk: No. 4 Red Peacock, 27s. 6d.; No. 5 Red Peacock, 23s. 6d.; export since commencement of season, 17,000 bales; stock, 5,600 bales. Tea: Dull; settlements moderate; export of Black 30,000,000 lbs.; good common Congou, 12d. Freight: Ship 30s., steamer 60s. Shirtings steady; 8½ lbs., Eagle Chop, Tls. 2.25. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 5s. 11d. London telegrams to July 12 received August 1.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, AUG. 23.)

HONG KONG, AUG. 4.—There is but little news from the northern ports. The English and French admirals are at Chefoo, awaiting instructions. The military force at Hong Kong is held in readiness to leave immediately in the event of complications.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, AUG. 24.)

BOMBAY, AUG. 23.—According to intelligence received here from China by the last mail Count de Rochechouart, the French Minister, had urgently demanded the execution of three mandarins, and the liberation of many native Christians. Benkwofaw, the viceroy, had agreed to the French Minister's terms, except as regards the execution of one mandarin, who was his lieutenant. The alternative offered was the immediate bombardment of Tientsin, but the final result of the negotiations was not known at the time of the mail's departure.

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS, RECEIVED VIA GALLE AUG. 29.)

HONG KONG, AUG. 11.—Grey Shirtings, 6½ catties, 8½ lbs., \$2 87; Water Twist, \$1.35. Tea: Total export (China and Japan), 39,000,000 lbs. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 4d.
 SHANGHAI, AUG. 5.—Grey Shirtings, 6½ catties, 8½ lbs., Tls. 2.28

Cotton, Shanghai, Tls. 18. Silk: Settlements since departure of last mail, 1,000 bales. Export to date (China and Japan) from commencement of season, 22,000 bales. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 5s. 11d.

(RECEIVED AUGUST 24.)

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 12.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steam-ship *Japan* arrived to-day, bringing dates from Hong Kong to July 12, and Yokohama to July 22. The *Japan* brought fifty-five cabin passengers, including thirty-two for European cities; also 270 Chinese in the steerage. Among the freights brought by the *Japan* are 826 packages of tea and 120 bales of silk for New York, overland, and 23,860 packages of tea and 143 bales of silk for reshipment via Panama. Foreigners in China and Japan are filled with horror at the atrocities committed at Tientsin, and called loudly for vengeance. The United States steamer *Ashuelot* left Hong Kong July 11 for Tientsin, and the *Monocacy* would sail for the same destination in case further assistance is needed.

JAVA.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, AUG. 23.)

BATAVIA, AUG. 5.—The market for Colonial produce is very dull, in consequence of the war-news from Europe. All manufactures in very small demand, but prices unaltered. Freight to Holland, £70. Exchange on do. £102 to £102½ per cent. Arrivals: Cornelia, Cornelis Gips, Cornelis Smit, Maria Elisabeth, Passarouang, Gysbertus Hermannus. Departure: Jonge Jan.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Bordeaux, June 30, Berne.
At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, June 30, Magdala (str.); from New York, July 6, Game Cock.
At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From London, July 10, Invincible; from Liverpool, 9, Nestor (str.); 10, Leith (str.); from Cardiff, 12, Linda; from Shields, 12, Deerfoot.
At SAIGON.—From Bordeaux, June 27, Calcutta; from Newcastle, July 6, Deux Sœurs, 12, Cid; from Havre, 14, Jeanne Alice.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 1, Ethiopian; 3, Craigforth (str.); 5, John R. Worcester, Lauderdale; 6, Weymouth.
From FOOCHOW.—None.
From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, July 13, Priam (str.).

PASSED ANJER.

July 10, Sir William Wallace, Hong Kong to London. ;

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—To London there is no vessel on the berth; to New York £2 10s. per ton.
At SHANGHAI.—To London £2 10s. per ton ships, £4 10s., nominal, steamers.
At FOOCHOW.—Rates per sailing ships, £3 10s. per ton; steamers, £5 5s., not exceeding 55 days; £5, 60 days; £4 10s., 65 days; £4 if over 65 days.
At SINGAPORE.—The Xulla, to Channel (f.o.), for London or Hamburg, has been taken up at £2 for gambier; £2 10s. light freight, and £3 10s. canes. The Ajax (s.s.), filed up with a quantity of tin and gutta-percha, having failed to secure a full cargo tea at Hankow without the stipulated time, the Priam (s.s.), of same line, from Shanghai, had room for 1,500 tons cargo, which she has pretty well filled up with gambier at £1 15s., and light freight at £2 10s. to £3 per ton.
At SAIGON.—The Ludovic et Charles (381 tons), for Bordeaux, gets 38,000 francs in full.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Aug. 24, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Henry Grenfell; 25, off Falmouth, from Rangoon, for Rotterdam, Rosetta; — at Queenstown, from Manila, Espana; 26, at London, from Colombo, Surrey; at Falmouth, from Akyab, Cornelia; 25, at London, from Ilo Ilo, Feliz; at Havre, from Colombo, Carl; 27, at London, from Colombo, Peri; 23, off Plymouth, from Batavia, for Amsterdam, Zeenymph; 24, of the Lizard, from Akyab, for Rotterdam, Naomi; 27, at London, from Ilo Ilo, Ha Moi; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Primo; 26, at London, from Colombo, T. B. Ord.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 25, from London, for Japan, Pride of the Thames; from Liverpool, for Singapore, China, &c. (via Suez Canal), Elgin (str.), (not 17th as before reported); 8, from Newcastle, for Singapore, Honolulu; from Stockholm, for Batavia, Ludwig; Aug. 24, from Cardiff, for Galle, Cheviot; 25, for Manila, Staffa; 26, from Clyde, for Singapore, Lochleven Castle; 27, from London, for Sunderland and Singapore, Sea Star.

LAI D ON.—At London, for Singapore, Havelock; at Liverpool, for Galle, John Bunyan.

SPOKEN.—Alfred (!), Foochow to New York, 84 days out, June 18, 26 S., 7 E.; Zeenymph (Dut.), Batavia to Amsterdam, July 20, 17 N., 30 W.; Feliz (Span.), Manila to London, Aug. 8, 40 N., 32 W.; St. Montrose (!), Colombo to Falmouth, 110 days out, Aug. 14, 44 N., 20 W.; English barque, showing 2nd d.p. No. 068, Singapore to Liverpool, Aug. 17, 48 N., 21 W.; Electra (Dut ship), Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 22, 49 N., 8 W.; Petchelea, London to Singapore, 33 days out, 5 N., 22 W.; Tinnevely, Ceylon to London, June 15, 35 S., 20 E.; T. B. Ord (brq.), Colombo to London, Aug. 19, 46 N. 16 W.; Merse (Dut. brq.), Macao to Hamburg, May 12, 25 S., 42 E.; Teedale, Padang to Boston, June 7, 35 S., 23 E., with rudder and foretopmast sprung, but in want of no assistance; Nyasse, Cardiff to Singapore,

July 9, 12 N. 24 W., Klimania, Macao to London, June 12, 34 S. 21 E.; Clarata, Colombo to Havre, July 27, 23 N., 31 W.; Eenvick (Dut. brq.) Batavia to Amsterdam, 117 days out, July 4, 36., 36 W.

CASUALTIES.—The City of Agra, Elwood, which arrived at New York, August 12, from Manila, experienced a heavy cyclone, April 15, lasting twenty-four hours, during which she carried away bobstay, sprung bowsprit, and split sails. The Henry Grenfell, Penrose, arrived at Liverpool, from Singapore, reported that after leaving Java Head she encountered a cyclone, during which she lost port bulwarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At Port Said, Nile (str.), Wright, from Shanghai, and left August 21 for London; at Gibraltar, Aug. 22, Ajax (str.), Kidd, from Shanghai (via Suez Canal).

Messrs. Mactaggart, Tidman, and Co., the London agents of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, have received a telegram dated Galle the 28th inst., announcing the half-yearly meeting of the company, and the declaration of a dividend of 8 per cent. to the preference shareholders.

THE JAPANESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

According to the New York *Independent* of August 4, there are at present in the United States nearly fifty Japanese students. They are from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimios as well as from the sea-coasts. The allowance made to the students by the Mikado and the daimios amounts to a thousand dollars in gold, or about £200 of our money, per annum. Of the fifty, two are sons of daimios, two are sons of Queggi, the Mikado's counsellors, and the first belong to the two-sworded class. They seem to have imbibed American democratic ideas already to a considerable extent. On their first arrival in the country they scrupulously observed Japanese etiquette in their intercourse with one another. This, however, was kept up only a few weeks. These Japanese youths, are quick and bright. They hold the first place in their classes; but their forte is mathematics. They evince a fondness for natural science, though the terms puzzle them. In other languages they are apt scholars, except as to pronunciation. They delight in history, and "it is little less than astonishing to note the ease with which they grasp and unravel metaphysical ideas." In character they are manly, generous, extremely polite, temperate, chivalrous, and brave. They are liked and respected by their fellow-students, in whose sports they freely join, and are well received and esteemed by the townspeople where they reside.

LAUNCH OF THE "MINDORO."—There has been launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Thomas Wingate and Co., Whiteinch, Clyde, a handsome screw-steamer of 450 tons, and fitted with a pair of surface condensing engines of 70-horse power nominal. This vessel has been specially built for trading with goods and passengers among the Philippine Islands, to the order of Messrs. Ker, Bolton, and Co., of Glasgow, and has elegant and airy passenger accommodation, awning deck, and all the latest improvements for a hot climate. The ceremony of naming her the *Mindoro* was performed by Miss Wingate. The *Mindoro* has been built under the superintendence of Captain David Henderson, and is classed A 90 at Lloyd's. She was launched with steam up, and immediately proceeded down the river on her trial trip. After completing her loading she will proceed to her destination, via the Suez Canal, and will act as a consort to a steamer previously built by Messrs. Wingate and Co. for the same owners.

We have received the first number of *The Phoenix*, a monthly magazine for China, Japan, and Eastern Asia. It is designed to supply information on the various topics relating to the countries we have named, and thus to some extent it will supply the place formerly occupied by the *Chinese Repository*. The type and general get-up of the work are satisfactory, but its size is at present extremely limited. We are, however, promised in the opening address that future numbers will be of larger dimensions. The editorial department is conducted by the Rev. James Summers.

BANKRUPTCY OF MR. W. R. SEARES.—This case was mentioned upon an application for the appointment of a receiver. The debtor, trading at 89, Great Tower-street, as a tea merchant, had filed a petition for liquidation by arrangement, under which his debts were estimated at £63,000, with assets £4,700, consisting of cash, stock in trade, and book debts; and it was desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay in collecting the property. Mr. Brough applied that Mr. John Ball should be appointed receiver. The Court, upon proof of the requisites, granted the application.

The executors to the late E. R. Michell have requested all claims to be sent into Messrs. Prior and Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MACTAGGART.—On the 54th Aug., at Tannadice House, Forfarshire, the wife of William Mactaggart, Esq., of a son.
PARKER.—On the 5th June, at Sarawak, Borneo, the wife of Edward Corbett Parker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTSON.—LIVINGSTONE.—On the 17th Aug., at Dunalistair, Broughty Ferry, the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. James Nicolson, incumbent of St. Salvador's, Dundee, Horatio John Robertson, merchant, Foochow, China, to William Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Livingstone, solicitor, Inverness.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks.—"The singular success which Mr. Epps has attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON : MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

GALLE OR COLOMBO AS THE MAIL-PORT.

THE question of the substitution of Colombo for Galle, as the mail-port of Ceylon, derives greater importance, and presses more urgently for decision, in consequence of the successful opening of the Suez Canal. Putting out of view the purely partial arguments with which the advocates of the rival ports support their special claims to pre-eminence, we are informed by the last mail of several facts of great value in forming a comparison of the advantages of the two routes. It seems that the Home Government hesitate to accept the modest estimate of a quarter of a million, which the Galle Harbour Commissioners consider sufficient to construct a breakwater without the other improvements which were projected in connection with it. In view of the expected revolution in Eastern trade consequent on the realisation of M. DE LESSEPS' great work, they are of opinion that at least three times that sum would be required for the completion of such works as would enable Galle to accommodate the vastly increased amount of shipping which may be expected. Another, and a fully experienced and competent, Commission is therefore to be sent from home to inspect the harbour of Galle, and estimate the capability and cost of its enlargement. Here, however, the advocates of Colombo demand why, if Ceylon requires a harbour costing three quarters of a million, it should not be constructed at the capital of the island, and the chief seat of its commerce and its exports. This is certainly a difficult question to answer, if the new harbour can be constructed as well and as economically at Colombo. There does not seem room for much doubt that both these conditions of the utility of a port can be complied with at Colombo, at least as well as at Galle. Now that steamers intended for the Eastern trade are being fitted with machinery especially constructed to economise coal, the number of those requiring to stop at Galle for fuel will be gradually lessened. Most of the new vessels will be able to take in sufficient coal at Aden to last them to Calcutta or China, and *vice versa*. Moreover, Colombo is nearer than Galle in the line from Suez, and it is a port more easily made. Add to this the probability of the deepening of the Ramisseram Channel, so as to admit vessels of as great draught as can pass through the Suez Canal, and the P. and O. steamers would save 230 miles by going from Cape Comorin to Colombo instead of Galle; while, by the same route, the Messageries Imperiales would save 245 miles, and the British-India steamers 285 miles. Mr. D. WILSON has calculated the distance from deep water to deep water at less than a quarter of a mile, and Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE has recorded his opinion that "few undertakings involving a small outlay would produce more marked results as respects the convenience of the whole trade of the coast of India than the opening of this Channel. It would at once bring Colombo on the high road for all ships bound from the Bay of Bengal to the Malabar Coast, and *vice versa*." "I think" (pursues Sir JAMES) "that the best way of strengthening our position, and reducing the chance of such a proposition" (as that of annexing Ceylon to India) "is to accept frankly the office of making a harbour at Galle, even at the contingent risk of having to pay something for it." Among the objects included in this calculation, Sir JAMES considers a port at Colombo as one of the most urgent. "The risk, loss, and damage of shipping in Colombo roads are too well known to make it necessary even to allude to them; and a trade, which amounts to eight or nine millions in value, deserves more than an open and exposed roadstead for its conduct and safety."

Mr. R. J. DUNLOP, of Jaffna, has published a timely pamphlet, in which all the information regarding the existing channel at Paumben, and the proposed opening through Ramisseram, is collected. Captain DONNAN, the Master Attendant of Colombo, is in favour of straightening and deepening the Paumben opening. Mr. DUNLOP, sharing the opinions of Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE and Mr. D. WILSON, propose that a fresh channel should be cut, about midway between the coast of India and that of Ceylon, through the reef of coral and sand called Adam's Bridge. On a small map, which accompanies Mr. DUNLOP's

pamphlet, the precise position indicated is the end next India of the island of Ramisseram. The calculation is that the distance from deep water in the Gulf of Manaar to deep water in Palk's Strait would be less than half a mile of cutting through sand and soft coral; and Mr. CHURCHILL, C.E., of the Ceylon Public Works Department, has estimated the cost at something more than £44,000. Allowing £50,000 for this, Mr. DUNLOP estimates the gross annual returns to be expected at £24,000, or almost 50 per cent. on the cost. Mr. DUNLOP proposes that a company should be formed to take over the Paumben Channel, with all stock, paying Government an equal rent, and levying on all vessels a toll sufficient to keep up the work properly, and pay shareholders. By this route Mr. DUNLOP says that the ports of Tuticorin and Colombo are both within a few hours' sail of Negapatam, in the Bay of Bengal; whereas, by the present route, round the south of the island of Ceylon, *via* Galle, the voyage varies from five days to two months between those ports—according to the season of the year, and the vessel employed, whether steam or sailing. In eighteen months he is confident that it might be so far completed as to allow a large portion of the trade to pass through; and eventually it must become the route for steamers and ships to and from Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, and other ports in the Bay of Bengal, to and from the westward. As soon as this channel is completed, steamers will not require to coal at Galle, as at Ramisseram Island the water is deep and calm, with abundance of space on shore for sheds, so that steamers might coal comfortably from their own hulks or from the shore. The advantages of the proposed channel are not unquestioned. Sir WM. DENISON and Lord NAPIER have expressed opinions adverse to it. But, the *Ceylon Observer* well remarks, "Let us never forget the adverse opinions held regarding the Suez Canal, and the enormous amount of word-eating, and frank admission of error, which followed when the success of that undertaking was undoubted." Deeply as the interests of Ceylon are involved in the present question, it is one of cosmopolitan rather than local importance. It is, moreover, not solely an engineering problem; it is, to a great extent, nautical, and on nautical subjects Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE'S opinion must always command respect.

THE MAIL SERVICES.

A RUMOUR was circulated in London that the French mail steamer had not left Marseilles on Sunday, the 21st, and great surprise was expressed that the directors of the Messageries Imperiales had not sent timely notice to their London agent. It appears, however, that their steamer *Guienne* was detained only a few hours, in consequence of an interruption on the Lyons Railway. We are of course quite prepared for any derangements incident to the war, but we cannot excuse a want of forethought on the part of the administrators of companies. By a timely notice much of the loss and annoyance occasioned by the non-departure of a mail may be avoided. Should Paris be besieged, the transit of our mails through to Marseilles cannot be relied on, and we have called the attention of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL to the circumstance, and requested to know if any steps are being taken to meet this contingency. The whole of the route by Ostend, Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, Innsbruck, and the Brenner pass to Bologna and Brindisi is clear, and likely to remain out of the range of the war. This route occupies about a day longer than by Paris and Mont Genis, which is compensated by the shorter sea passage from Brindisi to Alexandria. Should this route be also interrupted by the war we must fall back on Southampton; and even now it would be well for our merchants to at once use this route for their bulky despatches and general business correspondence. Indeed, if it becomes necessary to entirely adopt Southampton, and ignore the Continent for a time, no doubt the P. and O. Company would put on an extra speed, and reduce the difference which now exists of seven days to four, leaving Southampton on Tuesday instead of Saturday.

Since the above was in type we have received the following communication from the Post-office:—

I beg leave to inform you that the Postmaster-General is already in communication with the French Post-office, and also with the Post-offices of North Germany and Italy, for the purpose of making such arrangements as will ensure the due transmission of the important Overland Mails between this country and India, China, &c., in the event of the usual route through Paris being interrupted.

THE STRAITS STEAMER.

THE following is the reply of the Earl of KIMBERLEY, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the letter of the Straits Association, which appeared in our last issue :—

Lord Kimberley directs me to inform you in reply that he is most desirous that all unnecessary expenditure should be saved in this matter, but his Lordship cannot agree with the Straits Settlements Association that the colony should be without one efficient steamer, and he is not satisfied that the *Peiho* would sufficiently answer all the requirements of the Colonial Government. I am to add that a steamer has been purchased for the colony by the orders of Lord Kimberley's predecessor, and will shortly be sent out to Singapore, when it is proposed that the two larger steamers, at present employed by the Colonial Government, should be sold. These new arrangements will in due course be communicated to the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, and Lord Kimberley does not doubt that they will be found more satisfactory and, on the whole, not less economical than those proposed by the Straits Settlements Association.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Shanghai on the subject of the Tientsin massacre, but in these days the affair has not received any attention from the English press. The latest telegram we have on the subject, Hong Kong, Aug. 4, says that the English and French Admirals were at Chefoo waiting instructions from home; and that the French *Charge d'Affaires* at Peking had demanded the execution of three mandarins and the liberation of native Christians, or the alternative of the bombardment of Tientsin. There are rumours that all the foreigners at Peking and Tientsin have been murdered, but there is no foundation for them. We have now received full details of the horrible affair which will be found in our Mail news. It will also be seen that we have advices from Saigon announcing the despatch of three war vessels, but no troops.

AN expedition for the exploration of Mongolia, under the leadership of M. N. M. PRSEWALSKI, has been despatched under the auspices of the Russian Geographical Society. The expedition is intended to last three years, and M. PRSEWALSKI is to spend the winter in Peking, and to push forward next spring towards Russian Turkestan through the Chinese parts of Central Asia.

WITH reference to the Great Northern Telegraph Cable we notice that the *Great Northern* has passed through the Canal, and that the *Cella* has left the Thames. These vessels take out the second and concluding sections of the cable respectively.

CHINESE LABOUR IN AMERICA.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* contains the following article on the comparative value of work performed by some Swedish immigrants and also by Chinamen and negroes :—

"A gentleman largely engaged in cotton-raising in Louisiana gives us some interesting facts about the comparative value of different kinds of labour employed on his plantation. His main force is negroes, about 150 in number, whom he hires on the following terms :—The mules and all the tools required are furnished by him, and he makes reasonable advances for food and clothing, and the negroes give him half a bale of cotton to the acre and have the rest of the product for themselves, reimbursing him for his outlay for subsistence, &c. He was fortunate in engaging twelve Chinese at New Orleans, who had served eight years under Coolie contracts in Cuba, and were experienced in plantation work. To these he gives one-half of the profits over all the expenses, supplying mules and the other working capital, and advancing means for supplies as wanted. His Swedish *employés*, but few in number, were obtained in New Orleans, where he found them out of work, and glad to accept the same terms that he made with the negroes. These terms, as also those with the Chinese, are considered by all hands very liberal; and if the cotton crop turns out as well as expected they will each make a handsome sum of money during the season. The Swedes, though not as skilful in the use of the hoe (for want of practice) as the Chinese and negroes, are in other respects the best hands. They cultivate thoroughly and carefully, keep the mules in fine condition, and take good care of the tools. The climate and the labour seem to agree with them perfectly. But of course a large supply of Swedes or other white labourers from any part of the world cannot be depended on, although their remuneration in a good season would be ample. Next in order of value stand the Chinese—and those employed in the case under notice are decidedly inferior to the Celestials more recently imported direct from Hong Kong. They are fully as industrious as the negroes, neater in details, better mechanics, and in all respects more satisfactory. In the use of liquor they are more temperate than the blacks. It should be said that the freedmen do much more work when Chinese or others are competing with them—on separate portions of estates, however, since it is not deemed expedient to have them labour together. Last year, when the negroes had a monopoly of the work, our informant had occasion to find much fault with their idleness and shiftlessness and carelessness. This year they are doing their best, under the stimulant of competition, which we take to be a proof that the importation of Chinese to the South will have a good effect in bringing out the industrial resources of the freedmen. Subsequent to the engage-

ment of the three classes under mention, the same planter hired eight Pennsylvania farm hands, but for some reason they have not taken readily to cotton culture, though he has not tried them long enough to determine their real worth for that business as compared with the others. This gentleman, like other planters in the same region, is impressed with the desirability of importing as many Chinese as possible. Wherever they have been set at work in the South they are doing well. The Arkansas Association report very favourably on the success of their importation. The Hon. Oakes Ames, who has a sugar plantation near New Orleans, has just received 150 Chinamen direct from Hong Kong. A large influx of the same race may be expected during the year. Our informant says that the cotton crop throughout Louisiana is looking finely."

The Chinese Government having limited the exportation of Chinese labourers to the vessels of the Treaty Powers, General Legendre, the American Consul at Amoy, reports that it is his impression this course will tend at present to decrease Chinese emigration. The American statute of 1862 forbids the transportation in United States' vessels of coolies to be carried to any foreign country, port, or place whatever, to be disposed of or sold for any term of years or any time as servants or apprentices, or to be held to service or labour. The statute provides, however, that nothing in it is to prevent the voluntary emigration of any Chinaman or to apply to the vessel carrying him; but he must have a certificate from the Consul at the port of embarkation, showing that the Consul has personally inquired into his case, and that he is a voluntary emigrant. The Secretary of State, having examined into the present importations, says he is not aware that any coolies are being imported into the United States of the class prohibited by this statute. He has been informed by the American Consul at Hong Kong of the recent departure from that port of two shiploads of coolies for New Orleans, but the Consul describes them as voluntary emigrants, and not only willing but anxious to go. All the American Consuls in China have been requested to rigidly observe and enforce the provisions of this statute. Consul Legendre at Amoy, whose report is above referred to, adds that the order of the Foreign Board in Peking provides that only Treaty Power merchants can open emigration agencies and only Treaty Power ships carry the emigrants, while it is only to the territories of such Treaty Powers that the emigrants can proceed. The coolie traffic is prohibited at Macao. The Consul is sure that under the new rule the traffic must die off, for it has ceased to be lucrative, and the lawful emigration of Chinamen to the Pacific and other States of America, confined to Hong Kong, may soon become a monopoly in American hands.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION IN THE FAR EAST.

(NEW YORK TIMES.)

The application made a short time since by Mr. de Long, our Minister in Japan, for an establishment and retinue on the same scale as, and similar to, that afforded to his British colleague, opens up an interesting question regarding our diplomatic and consular establishments in that country and China. The reasons urged seem sufficiently cogent. More hands are wanted to do the work, and more "show" is necessary to retain influence over the native mind. We are disposed to go further than Mr. de Long, and to say that the whole of the diplomatic and consular establishments, not merely in Japan, but in China also, require a thorough revision and reorganisation. At the smaller ports, the Consuls are merchants, whose training has in no way fitted them for the arduous and delicate tasks devolving upon them as judges between their countrymen; while, as diplomatists, they fail utterly. Destitute of interpretorial help, the despatches which, by the help of a "pigeon-English" speaking *comprador*, they produce for the benefit of the local authorities are so imperfect that the latter have even been known to show them to the interpreters of other nationalities with the remark that they are utterly incomprehensible. The "consulate" is of course a room in the house, often more filled with "tea-musters" than official documents; while the staff consists of a "marshal," who is as often as not a runaway seaman of doubtful antecedents. Add to this that the profession of a merchant is in Japanese or Chinese eyes extremely low, and the opinion entertained by natives of our representative officials may be easily conceived. It is all very well to say they must be educated out of such absurd notions, but that argument would equally apply to a great deal which is simply done to meet prevailing ideas in civilised countries.

If we turn to the diplomatic service, we have evidence of insufficiency not less striking. The whole staff at Peking consists only of the Minister and Secretary of Legation, a resident missionary being attached as interpreter. The ties which bind this latter gentleman to the Legation being of the slenderest description, it frequently happens that he is out of the way when wanted. And if, as has more than once been the case, the Secretary happens to be ill or absent, the Minister is compelled to borrow an interpreter from the English or French Legation. No demonstration is needed to show how destructive of our position such a system must be. It has formed the theme of numerous articles in the Chinese Press, and is a standing subject of complaint by all citizens whose interests have been injured by the necessary delay which such a short-handed state of affairs necessarily incurs.

There is but one cure for this objectionable system—to make the China and Japan Consular services an exception to party patronage. Clever, able men, knowing the languages and versed in legal matters, could easily be found to take the appointments, if they were assured that their tenure did not depend upon the result of elections at home in which they can have no voice. But who would undertake to learn Chinese or Japanese, or to read up law—still less, who would give up a practice at home to reside abroad, conscious that the accidents of one man's life might in a moment displace him and render of no effect the study he had devoted to his duties? Moreover, it may be added that it takes at least two or three years to master the duties of a consulship in a country where each Consul is rather a Minister *in petto* than a Consul, as the term is understood in this country. We make no

charge against the present Consuls, beyond that of unavoidable incapacity for their duties. But we cannot remain deaf to the repeated remonstrances addressed to us by every journal published in China and Japan. Mr. de Long's request is, in this respect, but a legitimate result of the system which, to retain party influence, has seriously injured our prestige in the "Far East."

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	JOINT STOCK BANKS.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
£10	Agra Bank, A shares	All	10 to 11
10	Do. Prov. Certificates	All	9½ to 10½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	38 to 40
20	Chartered Bank Ind., Aust., and China	All	16½ to 17½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	26 to 28
20	City Bank	10	10 to 11
100	Colonial Bank	25	41 to 43
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	All	500
£25½	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	All	37 to 39
25½	Do. Do. new	11½	5 to 5½ pm.
100	Imperial Bank	20	17½ to 18½
50	London and County	20	47 to 49
50	London Joint Stock	15	33 to 34
100	London and Westminster	20	59 to 60
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	40 to 42
50	Union of London	15	36 to 38
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10	Anglo-Mediterranean	All	13 to 13½
10	British Indian Submarine	All	6½ to 7½
10	British Indian Extension	All	5½ to 6
10	British Australian	5	4 to 3 dis.
10	China Submarine	4	5 to 4 dis.
10	Falmouth, Malta, and Gibraltar	All	9½ to 9½
10	Great Northern	All	10½ to 10½
10	Do. China and Japan Extension	6	4 to 3 dis.
25	Indo-European	All	12 to 14
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	5 to 6
12	Telegraph Construction Company	All	23 to 23½
50	Indiarubr, Gutta Percha, & Tel. Works Co.	45	38 to 40
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	British India Tea Company	All	3 to 4
—	Ceylon Deb., 6 per cent., May & Nov. 1875	100	107 to 109
—	Do. Do. 1872	100	102 to 104
—	Do. Do. 1882-3	100	110 to 112
20	Ceylon Company	10	5½ to 4½ dis.
20	Do. A shares	5	3½ to 2½ dis.
50	Colonial Company	20	2 to 1 dis.
10	Credit Foncier of England	All	2 to 2½
10	General Credit and Discount Company ...	7½	4 to 4½
10	Hong Kong Gas Company	All	—
10	International Finance Society	5	2 to 1½ dis.
—	Japan Loan	75	96 to 98
20	London and Prov. Marine Insurance Co.	2	par to 1½ pm.
50	Merchant Shipping Company	All	25 to 30
25	National Discount Company	5	10½ to 11½
25	Ocean Marine Insurance Company	5	12½ to 13½ pm.
500fr.	Messageries Impériales of France	All	660
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	41 to 43
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	4 to 2 dis.
100	Royal Mail Steam Company	60	47 to 49
20	Thames and Mersey Marine Insur Co.	2	3 to 3½ pm.
20	Universal Marine Insurance Company ...	5	4 to 5 pm.

BULLION AND SPECIE.

GOLD.—The arrivals comprise—£158,500, per Russia, from New York; £10,000, per Minnesota, from New York; £440,000, per City of Brooklyn, from New York; £2,400, per Nestorian, from Quebec; £5,500, per Lagos, from Africa; £3,000, per Etna, from Halifax; £80,500, per Great Britain, from Melbourne. About £459,000, in bars and sovereigns, has been taken to the Bank of England since our last, and 90,000 sovereigns have been withdrawn. Owing to the danger of transmission the demand for export has materially abated, notwithstanding the low quotation of the Paris Exchange. A large proportion of recent arrivals will probably be purchased by the Bank.

SILVER.—An exceptional purchase of bar silver last week led to some temporary increase in price, but the market is now quiet, with a limited supply. Our quotation is 60½d. to 60¾d. per oz. standard; but this is in great measure nominal, and little, if any, could be obtained at this rate.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—We have no arrivals to report; the present price is 58½d. per oz. The P. and O. steamer Delta, on the 20th inst., took £24,500 for Hong Kong on Government account.

Monetary and Commercial.

A telegram received from Hong Kong by the Hong Hong and Shanghai Banking Corporation states that the result of the last half-year to 30th June will give the usual dividend of 12 per cent. per annum, and show a surplus of \$100,000 carried forward.

The following vessels passed through the Suez Canal from the 17th to the 23rd inst.:—Outward bound—the English steamers *Ercilia*, *Neera*, and *Great Northern*; the Egyptian steamer *Mas-souah*; homeward bound—the English steamers *Chiltern*, *Nile*, *Statesman*, and *Achilles*.

Messrs. Nicol, Duckworth and Co., of Liverpool, have issued the following notice, in consequence of reports of their suspension:—

"Certain purely private and personal arrangements for relieving ourselves of our interest in cotton have no doubt given rise to the report published, but we deny having made any suspension of payments, and beg to state our ability to meet all our engagements as they arise."

The *Economist* has the following on the P. and O. Company's new contract:—

"The changes, we think, may be considered for the public advantage. In principle certainly it is better to have a contract for the payment of a fixed sum, and not one which varies according to the profit of the contractor—a profit which will depend entirely on the management of a business, which the Government can only control in respect of the efficiency of the services to itself. The old contract with the Company, in short, applied the vicious principle of sharing profits which has been found to bring so little good to a Government in the guarantee of railways—with this difference, that the Government exercises a real control over the whole business of the railway companies. Whether £450,000 is too large or too small a sum for the service rendered is a different matter, but the difficulty of getting efficient contractors for such services is enormous, and practically it cannot be considered too much as a compromise of the stipulation for which it is substituted. As to the alterations of the services, again, it cannot be considered that any material harm will be suffered by permitting the substitution of Liverpool for Southampton, though it may enable the Company to increase its profits, while the provision for giving us Brindisi for Marseilles is only what should have been thought of before. We can hardly agree with the representation of the Company that Brindisi may be less profitable to them than Marseilles—the passengers can hardly fail to be more numerous,—but in the increase of the speed the Government have at least got some compensation for the diminution of the length of the voyage which the vessels will have to make. We should have liked some arrangement for taking more advantage of the Brindisi route, even before the Mont Cenis Tunnel is completed; but that is fast becoming a question of the past."

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The market has been very quiet. The demand chiefly runs on Teas ranging from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., and for the finest parcels, which continue scarce. Red-leaf Congous: Siftings and broken-leaf kinds show no alteration, the demand being quiet. Fair to good common remain firm at previous prices, with only a moderate inquiry. In all the better kinds business has been limited, buyers now waiting the arrival of the Achilles. Black-leaf kinds: The lower qualities have been taken to a small extent at previous prices. Fair to good common have been steady at former rates. In new season's Teas a further decline has been established for all but the finest kinds. Sales have been made from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. for good to fine quality, these forming the bulk of the transactions reported. Amoy kinds: Some very low quality was sold in public sale from 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.; the better kinds are out of request. In new-make Canton kinds there is nothing of interest to report. In Oologs and Souchongs there is no alteration to notice. In Scented Teas there has been an arrival overland of over 4,000 boxes of new season's really fine Caper and Orange Pekoe, from Macao and Canton, the whole of which found ready buyers at very high prices, say 2s. to 3s. 8d. per lb. for Orange Pekoe, and 2s. to 3s. 6d. for Capers. In old season's but little has been done, except at public auction, where mixed spurious kinds sold from 5d. to 7d. per lb., and good quality Foochow Orange Pekoes at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., being 1d. per lb. decline. There has been but little done in Uncoloured Japans. Green Teas: The market continues much depressed, and sales made at public auction have been at low prices for all common to medium kinds. Privately but few sales have been made; the prices of the finer kinds remain comparatively steady. Canton-made kinds have been dull of sale at former rates.

The following is from Messrs. Shepard, Harrison, and Redden's Circular:—The chief business has been in new season's Tea, at a further decline of 2d. to 3d. on second-class quality, or 4d. to 5d. per lb. on first sales ex-Eri King, but at a public sale, without reserve, held 19th inst., of 1,880 packages ex-Agamemnon, a recovery of 1d. per lb. took place, and this improvement has since been maintained, though few transactions have taken place. In old season's leaf, public sales commencing 16th inst. of 28,800 packages (25,000 without reserve), have supplied buyers for the present, and restricted business by private contract. For export to the Continent no business has been done, but about 5,000 packages of the Agamemnon's cargo have been transhipped. To Canada, moderate purchases have been made in Uncoloured leaf and Young Hyon. The grades of Red Leaf, up to medium Kaisow, have been obtainable by public sale at very cheap rates; Siftings, from Foochow at 6½d. to 7d., bold leafy kinds, good liquor at 8½d. to 9d., inferior flavory to Kaisow kinds 9½d. to 1s. per lb. Siftings and leafy of black leaf (redried) sold as low as 2½d. to 3½d.; bold leafy kinds, with pure liquor, at 5½d. to 6d. per lb. Pakling, first crop (season 1869-70), in boxes, fine quality, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Taysan Leaf: No sales have transpired. Black-leaf: In old season's fair quality, with all faults, ex Dartmouth, sold at 9½d. to 10d. per lb. The arrivals of new season's equal 58,000 chests, and at one time prices were unduly beaten down to 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for Onam, and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for Oopacks, but there has been a recovery of 1d. per lb. from these forced sales, to-day's quotations closing at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. for Onams, 1s. 8½d. up to 1s. 11d. for Oopacks and Oonafas, and for extra fine quality, of which the market is bare, fully opening rates are obtainable. In Souchong and Oolong there is nothing of interest to report. Scented Tea: Canton Orange Pekoe, ex Fairleader (season 1868-69), of low spurious quality, sold in public sale at 5d. to 6d. per lb., and medium, wiry leaf, well scented, at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Of new season's, per overland French route, about 2,000 boxes have been received, which, after great competition, sold at extreme rates, the Teas being strong scented and of superior quality; the same remarks apply to Caper, of which about the same quantity have come to hand, and also sold extremely well. Old season's, low spurious leaf, have sold at 5d. to 8d. per lb. Foochow Scented Orange Pekoe has seldom sold cheaper, 2,500 boxes of medium quality, good

leaf and well scented, at public sale, realised only 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Messrs. Kinnear, Hawes, and Hertz's report:—Since our letter of the 11th inst. the steamer Agamemnon has brought us a further supply of new season's black-leaves, mostly of medium to fine medium quality. The parcels of finest quality are very few, and for a small chop of half-chests the top price of 2s. 8d. per lb. has been paid. The market throughout the fortnight has been in a depressed state, and all transactions effected show a further decline in prices. About 1,900 packages ex steamer Agamemnon, which were sold without reserve in public sale on Friday last, commanded considerably better prices than had been obtainable by private sale, but contracts effected since show that these better rates have not been sustained. The quotations of most contracts range between 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 8d. per lb.

SILK.

Messrs. Jacomb, Hogg, and Co. report as follows:—We have again some sort of a market for Asiatic Silk, the wants of the home trade and a few orders from Switzerland have resulted in a little business at better prices than might under the present circumstances have been expected. In China the demand has been principally for Tsatees, at one moment a few parcels were sold at prices from which there has since been a recovery of about 1s. per lb. The extreme cost of the new Silk makes importers unwilling to sell; the little business doing is therefore almost entirely confined to old Silk in second hands, though a few lots of new Silk have been placed at the above quotations. In Japan there has been some inquiry the last few days, but at very low prices. Deliveries, 1st to 24th inclusive—China, 1,728, Japan 290; total 2,018 bales.

Messrs. Kilburn, Kershaw, and Co. report as follows:—The market has been rather firmer, with more inquiry during the last few days, but importers are so very determined to hold for improved rates, that very little business results; 25s. has been freely offered and refused for Red Peacocks, and at 23s. to 26s. for 4½ to good No. 4 Tsatees several parcels have changed hands, chiefly to country buyers. In Japan silk some forced sales of Mybush at a very low price took place recently, but prices are since higher by fully 1s. The deliveries continue very fair considering the state of events.

LONDON QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 25.

CHINA.			
Tsatees, No. 1	...	...	31s. 0d. to —
" " 2	...	...	30s. 0d. to —
" " 3	...	...	29s. 6d. to 29s. 0d.
Red Peacock	...	...	24s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
Yuenfaa, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.
Tayaam Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	21s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
Long Reel	...	...	18s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.
Cantou	...	...	15s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.
Chinese Thrown	...	...	None.
JAPAN.			
Maibash and Sinebu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	23s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Idah, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	None.
Sodai, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	25s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.
Koshiu, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	24s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Elchizen	...	...	22s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.
Mashta	...	...	22s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
Hatchoji	...	...	None.

COFFEE.

The market since our last report has exhibited some improvement, especially for Plantation Ceylon, which has been in better demand than at any period since the check imposed upon business by the declaration of war. Although the quantity disposed of has not been large, the prices realised show an advance, and this is firmly maintained at the close. At public sale, on the 20th inst., 103 casks 10 tierces 4 barrels 52 bags realised—triage, 45s. to 48s.; small, 52s. to 56s. 6d.; middling greyish, 59s. 6d. to 60s.; middling to good middling, 61s. to 63s. 6d.; bold, 60s. to 71s. 6d.; peaberry, 74s. 6d. to 76s. On the 23rd there was another offer, consisting of 94 casks 2 tierces 3 barrels 52 bags, which realised—triage and ordinary, 39s. 6d. to 54s.; small, 56s. 6d. to 57s.; low middling to middling, 59s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; peaberry, 76s. 6d. In addition there has been a moderately active inquiry privately, and about 450 casks have been taken at prices on a par with those of the auctions. Of Native Ceylon there have been no offers at the public sales, but private transactions to the extent of 80 casks and 800 bags are reported, at 47s. to 50s. per cwt. In other East India there has been no business. The Dutch Trading Company's auction, consisting of 100,400 bags Java and 5,000 bags Padang, is announced for the 31st inst. Although the landings for the week are fully 800 tons less than last year, the deliveries are also 600 tons less, the deficiency in the stock being only slightly more. Stock, Aug. 20, 1870, 22,835 tons, against 24,949 tons 1869.

The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain is estimated as follows:—Plantation 308,112 cwt., against 275,046 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1869; Native, 23,140 cwt., against 44,369 cwt. The quantity afloat for the Continent is 15,018 cwt. Plantation, against 8,252 cwt., and 21,768 cwt. Native, against 19,290 cwt. The quantity of Coffee landed in the thirty-three weeks ended Aug. 20, 1870, was, of Ceylon, 23,150 tons, against 24,731 tons during the corresponding period of 1869; of all descriptions, 38,635 tons, against 45,857 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 6,774 tons, against 7,146 tons; of all descriptions, 11,875 tons, against 11,938 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 17,747 tons, against 16,213 tons; of all descriptions, 28,144 tons, against 28,190 tons. The stock on Aug. 20 was, of Ceylon, 12,503 tons, against 12,367 tons; of all descriptions, 22,835 tons, against 24,949 tons.

SUGAR.

The market has slightly improved, a better demand having been experienced, and prices show some advance. The public sales have been for the most part of West India kinds, the only offer of East India 1,900 bags clayed Manila (duty 4s.), being bought in at 23s. By private contract, 100 tons unclayed Zebu, have realised 18s., and 300 tons superior Illo Illo 21s.; 400 baskets good Java, about No. 14 (duty 5s. 3d.), have been sold at 32s. 9d., and 1,600 baskets good to fine Java at 30s. 9d. to 33s. 3d., chiefly at 31s. 9d. to 32s. 6d. The deliveries for

home use have fallen off considerably, being nearly 1,000 tons less than last week, but with larger exports, the total is equal to last year's, and as the landings are also nearly alike, the surplus in the stock remains about 18,500 tons. Stock, August 20, 105,228 tons, against 86,667 tons.

The quantity of Sugar landed in the thirty-three weeks ended Aug. 20, 1870, was—of Penang, 2,277 tons, against 2,101 tons in the corresponding period of 1869; of Manila, Java, and China, 14,423 tons, against 22,434 tons; the quantity entered for home consumption was, of Penang, 1,578 tons, against 1,650 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 16,672 tons, against 11,037 tons. The quantity exported was, of Penang, 95 tons, against 80 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 1,830 tons, against 892 tons. The stock on Aug. 6 was, of Penang, 2,934 tons, against 700 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 31,711 tons, against 39,069 tons.

CORN GOODS.—At the weekly auctions a fair quantity of Yarn offered met a steady but not active demand, and the greater portion found buyers at previous rates, except for common, which sold cheaper. Fibre and Rope were both in small supply and went off without alteration. 172 bales fine to superior Ceylon Yarn were bought in at £41 to £60; of 51 tons ditto in dholls about 30 tons sold, common, £18; good common, £20 15s.; medium to good medium, £23 5s. to £28 5s.; good, £30 5s. Kitool Fibre: Of 285 bundles Ceylon offered 164 bundles sold without reserve at 4½d. per lb.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—A better demand for Ceylon has been shown; at auction 250 tons are reported sold at £37, and there is a fair amount of business doing privately at the same quotation. The quantity of Ceylon afloat is estimated at 23,219 cwt., against 18,068 cwt. in 1869, and 16,339 cwt. in 1868.

CUTCH.—The recent advance is steadily maintained, and there is a fairly active market; at auction 580 boxes good Pegu from Singapore sold at 19s. 3d.; privately, 200 boxes fine Pegu have realised 20s. 6d., and 100 tons for arrival at 20s. per cwt.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—We note the sale of 2 cases Citronelle at 2½d.

GALLS.—About 150 cases China have been sold privately at 43s. 6d.

GAMBER.—There is scarcely any inquiry, and the business has been unimportant; fair block is worth 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.

HEMP.—There is still but little doing in Manila; the quotation remains at £57 for fair roping.

JAPAN WAX.—There has been no business; 34 cases saucers were offered and bought in at 65s. to 75s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—The business has been limited, but prices are maintained with firmness. Of Black there have been no public sales, and but few transactions privately. Of White the sales reported are 100 bags Singapore at 5½d., and 51 bags Penang at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb.

PLUMBAGO.—Ceylon has been very dull, and the only sale to note is of a small lot fair chips at 9s. 9d. per cwt.

PRESERVED GINGER.—An offer of 100 cases China was bought in at 7½d., with the exception of 32 cases stained which were sold at 5d.

RICE.—The market continues quiet, although somewhat more active than when we last reported; previous quotations are maintained. The sales reported are 7,700 bags old Rangoon sea damaged at 8s. to 9s., sound at 9s. 1½d. to 9s. 3d.; 720 tons new crop Rangoon just landed at 10s. 3d. prompt three months; 12,000 mats 2,500 bags garden Siam at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; 10,000 bags new ditto at 9s. 3d. and 2,500 bags old field Siam at 8s. to 8s. 3d.; of 5,544 bags new Rangoon per James Lister offered, 1,800 bags heated sold at 8s. 6d., the remainder being bought in at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. Subsequently there was an increased demand for both Siam and Rangoon, 1,000 tons of the formersold, chiefly field, at 8s. to 8s. 3d., a small portion garden at 8s. 9d.; 4,000 bags fine old Rangoon sold at 10s. 3d., 1,000 bags fair at 9s. 3d., and 500 bags fine Moonghy at 10s. 3d.

SPOICES.—Cassia Ligna: Of 100 boxes China offered one-half unsorted sold at 100s. to 101s. Cinnamon: Of 309 bales Ceylon offered 28 bales sold—good first, 3s. to 3s. 1d.; fair second, 2s. 9d.; good third, 2s. 7d., the remainder low spurious kinds was all bought in at 3½d. to 5d., 18 bags sea damaged chips sold at 3½d. Nutmeg: 6 cases Penang, of old import, were offered and bought in, 87 to 80 nuts to the lb. at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. Mace: 2 cases salvage Penang sold at 2s. 6d.

SHELLS.—An offer of 5 cases Manila Mother-o'-Pearl was bought in at £9.

TIN.—Straits is in steady inquiry at the last quoted price, £128; Banca continues to rule at £130, and Billiton has improved to £127 10s. to £128 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET REPORT.

TEA.

The market continues quiet at the rates previously current. We notice sales of 2,485 half-chests Green per Etha Rickmers, 2,680 Oolong per Dacre, 1,100 do. per Lauderdale, 735 do. per Avon, 1,580 do. new crop Japan, to arrive per steamer, 1,128 do. Green, 1,800 do. Oolong, 2,600 do. old Japan, vessels not named, 750 do. per Good Hope, 410 do. per Harlaw, 353 do. per City of Perth, 300 do. per Surprise, 800 do. new crop Japan to arrive, and 900 do. Green, vessels not named.

The following are the current quotations, which show no change from those last given:—Greens (Moyune, Twanki and Fychow): Gunpowder, common to good, 55c. to 95c.; fine to finest, 70c. to 120c.; Imperial, common to good, 48c. to 90c.; fine to finest, 55c. to 105c.; Young Hyson, common to good, 40c. to 80c.; fine to finest, 42c. to 110c.; Hyson, common to good, 47c. to 75c.; fine to finest, 52c. to 88c.; Hyson Skin, 35c. to 45c.; Foochow Oolongs, common and good, 48c. to 54c.; superior and fine, 56c. to 65c.; finest, 70c. to 90c.; Amoy Oolongs, common and good, 46c. to 58c.; superior and fine, 55c. to 63c.; finest, 87c. to 72c.; Souchong and Congou, common and good, 40c. to 50c.; superior and fine, 54c. to 63c.; finest, 65c. to 85c.; Japanese, common, 55c. to 58c.; medium, 62c. to 64c.; fine and finest, 70c. to 77c.; choice, 80c. to 85c.

The total receipts of Tea from China and Japan at the port of New York from Jan. 1 to July 27, 1870, were as follows:—Greens, 17,139,265 lbs.; Japans, 7,782,390 lbs.; Souchongs, 2,408,937 lbs.; Oolonges, 3,203,853 lbs.; other sorts, 154,464 lbs.; total, 35,688,909 lbs. The stock on Jan. 1 was 9,866,167 lbs.; which, added to the above total, gives a result of 45,555,076 lbs. Subtracting from this total the exports from Jan. 1 to July 27, 3,174,116 lbs., and the withdrawals for home consumption during that period, 23,390,325 lbs., there remains a total of 18,990,635 lbs., representing the stock on the last-named date. The receipts from July 13 to July 27 amounted to 2,118,235 lbs.; the withdrawals for home consumption to 1,236,351 lbs.; and the exports to 181,777 lbs.

COFFEE.—Following our last report sales were effected of 3,192 mats Java at 19½c. to 21c. gold, and of 215 mats Singapore on private terms. Subsequently the demand fell off, and at the close the market is very quiet at last quotations, viz.:—Java, 19½c. to 22c.; Singapore, 18c. to 18½c.; Manila, 16c. to 17c.; Native Ceylon, 17½c. to 19c. gold. The stock of Manila on the 1st Aug. was estimated at 1,700 bags, against 6,769 bags on Aug. 1, 1869; of Java (Government), at 850 bags, against 1,995 bags; of Java mats, 49,362, against 66,691 bags; of Ceylon, 250 bags, against 1,884 bags; of Singapore, 5,171 bags, against nil.

CAMPOR.—China is quoted 18c. gold (in bond).
CORDAGE.—There is a steady though not active demand for Manila at 21½c. to 22½c.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Aniseed is quoted \$2 to 2.5; Cassia, \$1 to 1.25 gold.
FIRE CRACKERS.—There is no demand, and prices are nominal.

GAMBIER.—The current quotation is 3½c. gold (duty paid).

GUNNY CLOTH.—The market is very quiet at 31½c. for Borneo.

HEMP.—The sale is reported of 500 bales Manila, common quality, at 12½c. gold 60 days' prompt; the nominal quotations for fair and good is 12½ to 13c. gold, but no business has been done. The stock of Manila on the 1st Aug. was estimated at 16,934 bales, against 3,600 bales at the corresponding date of 1869, and 26,680 bales in 1868. The imports into the United States from the 1st January to the 31st July, 1870, were 88,353 bales, against 61,235 bales during the corresponding period of last year, and the quantity afloat on the 31st July was 33,045 bales, against 60,952 bales at the same date last year.

INDIGO.—The demand is still limited, and the only sale has been of 10 cases Manila at the previous price, viz., \$1.25 to \$1.30 currency.

PRESERVED GINGER.—China is quoted \$8 to 11 currency (duty paid).
RHUBARB.—The quotation for China is \$1 to 2.50 currency (duty paid).

RICE.—The market generally maintains a steady tone. In Rangoon sales for home consumption have been effected at the last quoted prices, namely 3,000 bags at \$7.12½ to \$7.50 currency, and 350 bags at \$5.75 gold, duty paid, but for export there is not so much inquiry, and prices have declined 12½c. to 25c., the sales being 1,970 bags at \$3 to \$3.37½ gold in bond.

SPICES.—The market for whole parcels is very quiet, and we hear of no sales. In a jobbing way there continues a fair business at steady, and for most goods, firm prices. Nutmegs are a little lower, but the other descriptions are quite firm. We notice sales to the trade of 200 cases Nutmegs at \$1.7 to 1.7½; 50 do. Mace, \$1.30; 100 do. and 200 bales Cassia, 47c.; 1,200 bags Pepper, 26½c. for Sumatra and 27c. for Singapore; 500 do. Pimento, 18½c. to 18½c.; 150 bales Cloves, 25½c.; parcel of 300 do. in bond, 5½c.

TIN.—The market for Straits continues dull, notwithstanding advances of a rise in London. The sales have been 100 slabs at 37c., and 500 slabs at 36½c. gold, and the closing quotations are—36½c. to 36½c. Banca is nominally quoted 37½c., but no transactions have been effected.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 5, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Windward; 10, at New York, from Hiogo, Esperanza; 11, at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Charger; 12, at New York, from Manila, City of Agra; from Colombo, Blenathra.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 1, from San Francisco, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, Great Republic (s.).

LOADING.—At New York, for Shanghai, Surprise.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Aug 29	Emma Ash (str.)	Parker	Colombo, &c., via S.C.	London
23	Aline	Kier	Batavia	Plymouth
24	Essex	Hodder	Rangoon	Falmouth
23	Wellamo	Sundstrom	Akyab	Plymouth
23	Peri	Westwater	Colombo	Do.
23	Francis K. Dumas	Bolstorf	Rangoon	Queenstown
24	Helen R. Cooper	Dickenson	Manila	Do.
24	Hebe	Hayzer	Rangoon	Cowes
24	Magnolia	Guswell	Do.	Plymouth
23	Thina	Jordan	Do.	Falmouth
24	Princess Sonawatty	Bake	Akyab	Do.
24	Frederica	Allen	Do.	Do.
24	Jorgen Bruhn	Iversen	Do.	Do.
24	Freya	Lund	Do, for Copenhagen	Do.
24	Undine	Nickelsen	Do.	Do.
24	Theophane	—	Rangoon	Liverpool
24	Dunkeld	—	Do.	Do.
23	Helen Burns	—	Do.	Do.
24	Suomi	Mattson	Do.	Falmouth
24	Sea Flower	Thomas	Bassin	Do.
24	Elizabeth Fry	Foster	Rangoon	Do.
24	Anna	Gannessen	Do.	Do.
25	Clymene	—	Macao	Deal
25	Surrey	—	Colombo	Do.
25	Courier	—	Batavia	Do.
25	Rogn	—	Akyab	Falmouth
25	Concordia	—	Do, for Copenhagen	Do.
25	Baron Macaulay	—	Rangoon	Liverpool
25	Corea	—	Singapore	Deal

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Aug 18	Edinburgh (str.)	Cato	Penang, &c.	London
—	Æolus	De Vries	Batavia	Rotterdam
19	Celia (str.)	Gleadell	Hg. Kg., via Canal	London
19	Solent	Meldrum	Yokohama	Do.
19	Crest of the Wave	Harris	Newcastle & Yokohama	Do.
—	Kosmopolit	Dienake	Batavia	Amsterdam
20	Hercules	Laing	Ceylon	London
20	Windsor Castle	Dinsdale	Cardiff and Shanghai	Do.
22	Erl King (str.)	Steele	Sing., Hg. Kg., Shang., & Japan, via Canal	Do.
22	Antipodes	Dobson	Shanghai	Do.
22	Jacob II.	Lorn	Newcastle & Bangkok	Do.
July 29	Levi Stevens	Newbery	Shanghai	Utsalady
Aug 16	Mogul	Freeman	Singapore	Cardiff

(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Pride of the Thames. For Yokohama: Lothair, Benmore, Eastern Chief. For Hiogo and Nagasaki: James Paton, Lunan. For Shanghai: Dartmouth, Sealtoller. For Hong Kong: Neville, Western Chief, Sir Harry Parkes, Assyrian. For Singapore: Gemini. For Singapore, &c. (via Suez Canal): Scandaria (str.). For Singapore and Penang (via Suez Canal): Wm. Cory (str.). For Penang: Bristow. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via Suez Canal): Lord of the Isles (str.). For Bangkok: Anita, Aurora. For Colombo: Palmerston, Seawell, Tevot. For Colombo, &c.: Langstone.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Grenadier. For Nagasaki and Hiogo: Dolphin. For Shanghai: Sarah Nicholson. For Hong Kong: Golden Sea. For Manila: Victoria. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via Suez Canal): Diomed (str.). For Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong (via Suez Canal): Bengal (str.). For Singapore, Saigon, Bangkok, and Hong Kong (via Suez Canal): Una (str.). For Galle, &c.: Prince Victor. For Colombo, &c. (via Suez Canal): Historian (str.), Athol (str.). For Batavia and Sourabaya: Stavers. For Singapore: Coldstream.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: Pausquiza. For Ilo Ilo: Priam. For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Argyle. For Singapore: Lochleven Castle. For Galle and Colombo: Mary E. Ray.

SPOKEN.

MARIA ROSA (Eng. brq.), Singapore to Liverpool, July 5, 34 S., 13 E. AVERY, Colombo to London, June 28, 33 S., 16 E. ELIZABETH (Span. brq.), Manila to Liverpool, April 16, near Anjer. ELECTRA, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 24, 35 S., 29 E. ROTA (Dan. ship), Straits of Sunda to Falmouth, June 27, 35 S., 19 E. CARL AUGUST (Fr. brq.), Hong Kong to N. Orleans, June 24, 35 S., 22 E. BALNAGUTH (British brq.), Padang to New York, July 2, 35 S., 19 E. MONARCH, (brq.), Ceylon to London, July 10, 31 S., 13 E. FRANCINA WILHELMINA, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 6, 28 S., 47 E. SURREY, Ceylon to London, June 25, 35 S., 21 E. ACACIA, Ceylon to London, July 3, 30 S., 13 E. COUNTY OF BUTE, Java to Rotterdam, June 8, 21 S., 64 E. VON BERG (N. Germ. brq.), from Java, June 30. JACOBIA CORNELIA (Dut. brq.), Java to Rotterdam, July 1, 35 S., 20 E. JANE AVERY, Colombo to London, June 28, 33 S., 16 E. JOHN MILTON, London to Yokohama, June 15. SINGAPORE (ship), Liverpool to Japan, 95 days out. BREMERLEHE (?), Manila to New York, May 27, 34 S., 29 E. PANAMA, Manila to New York, May 23, 33 S., 35 E. DERWENT (brq.), Swatow to Cambodia, June 21, 15 N., 110 E. EDINBURGH CASTLE (ship), from Sing., June 18, in the Straits of Sunda. ROTA, Japan to Falmouth, Aug. 19, 47 N., 14 W. STAD DOCKUM, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 19, 10 N., 26 W. FELIZ, Manila to London, July 31, 33 N., 39 W. CATHARINA, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, July 31, 33 N., 39 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Berth freights for sailing vessels have exhibited no improvement since our last issue; steamers continue to load readily at improved rates.

Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth: To Yokohama: 32s. 6d. weight, 45s. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 120s. weight: 113s. meat. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 30s. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 90s. weight, 80s. meat. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 30s. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 80s. weight, 70s. meat. To Batavia: 25s. weight, 30s. meat. To Penang: per steamer, via Suez Canal, 80s. weight, 70s. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 25s. to 30 meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 70s. weight, 70s. meat. To Ceylon: 20s. to 25s. weight, 20s. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 60s. meat. At New York to China: \$12 to \$15 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows: From Wear or Tyne per keel.—For Hiogo: £35. For Galle: £25. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea per ton.—For Hiogo: £1 15s. For Shanghai: £1 10s. For Singapore: £1 7s. For Galle: £1 6s.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 220 hhds. malt liquor to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

The Achilles (str.), from Foochow, which arrived at Port Said Aug. 20, took the ground on the mud in leaving the latter port, and was detained twenty-four hours to lighten; no damage to ship or cargo.

The Priam (str.) arrived at Bombay, from Shanghai, with loss of the blades of her propeller; she would dock to ship spare propeller. No other damage to vessel, and none to cargo.

Advices from Rotterdam, dated Aug. 21, state that the Azia, Boncker, from Batavia to Amsterdam, which put into Simon's Bay, July 15, leaky, had been surveyed and ordered to discharge part of cargo.

The Dona Anita, from Manila to Falmouth, had been totally lost in the Straits of Mindora.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aline (N. G.), Kier, from Batavia, has put into Plymouth for orders.

At MALTA.—Aug. 15, Great Northern (str.), Murrell, from London, with telegraph cable for Hong Kong, via Suez Canal; 20, United Service (str.), from China, &c., via Suez Canal.

At TRIESTE.—Aug. 15, Stagshaw (str.), Baker, from Colombo, via Suez Canal.

At PORT SAID.—Aug. 20, Achilles (str.), from Foochow; Statesman (str.), from Foochow, and left for London.

At ISMAILIA.—Aug. 23, passed from Port Said to Suez, from the 17th to 23rd—Ercillia (str.), London to Singapore and China; Gt. Northern (str.), London to Hong Kong; passed from Suez to Port Said—English steamers Achilles and Nile.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.—An analysis of the wrecks and casualties reported in *Lloyd's List* during the year 1869, compared with the average of the three previous years, has just been issued. The figures, which occupy eighty-one large pages, have been compiled by Mr. Henry Jeula, the honorary secretary of the statistical committee of *Lloyd's*, and must have involved much labour and responsibility. The

number of casualties posted in *Lloyd's Loss Book* last year was 2,986, as compared with 2,805 in 1868. The "total losses" were 2,006, of which 1,877 were ships, and 129 steamers, against an average of 2,162 in the three previous years; and the "constructive" losses numbered 156, against an average of 270. These figures show that, notwithstanding the large increase in the mercantile marine of all nations, the proportion of the more serious class of casualties has decidedly diminished. Taking the results to cargoes, we find that in 1869 there were 971 totally lost, against an average of 1,270 in the three previous years; 568 part lost, against an average of 612; and 6 "all saved," against an average of 50. The list of "crews saved" numbered 1,128, against an average of 714; and the lives lost, so far as reported, were 1,643, against an average of 1,703 in the three previous years. The returns show that by far the largest proportion of casualties is in the British islands, the total losses in this division numbering last year 481.

THE "LORD OF THE ISLES," the new steamer, built by Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow, for Messrs. Shaw, Maxton, and Co., for the China trade, has arrived in the Thames to load. The Lord of the Isles is 1,753 tons register, and 240-horse power, and is commanded by Captain Robinson, late of the China clippers *Fiery Cross* and *Sir Lancelot*. She will proceed to China via the Suez Canal.

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THE PHENIX A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, & EASTERN ASIA.

EDITED BY

THE REV. JAMES SUMMERS,

Professor of the Chinese Language in King's College, London.

No. 1, JULY, 1870.

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THE LONDON & CHINA TELEGRAPH.

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Point de Galle J. GIBSON, THOMSON, & Co.

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Penang JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore.

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Sourabaya HUNTER, HOUGHTON, & Co.

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Hong Kong, Canton, ... MICHELL, BARNARD, & Co.

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Foochow HEDGE & Co.

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(Over the JERUSALEM.)

C. KRAMER begs to inform the public

that he has established himself at this place

as NURSERYMAN and SEEDSMAN, and is fully

prepared to execute any orders for Japanese plants,

bulbs, or seeds for any part of the world.

An experience of four years in this business in foreign

parts two of which has been gained in this country

may ensure the confidence of customers.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references, and letters must be addressed to

C. KRAMER,

CARE OF W. H. SMITH, UNITED CLUB,

YOKOHAMA.

ART, PICTORIAL AND INDUSTRIAL. No. 2, for August (now ready), contains the following Illustrations:—

1. Girl Reading (From a Water-colour Drawing) ... *W. Cave Thomas.*
2. Mont St. Michel, Normandy (From a Painting) ... *J. Webb.*
3. Study of an Interior (From a Drawing in the British Museum) ... *Rembrandt.*
4. Holy Family (From the Engraving by W. Sharp) ... *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*
5. External Pulpit at St. Lo (An Architectural Sketch).
6. Study of a Foreground (From Nature).

MONTHLY, PRICE HALF-A-CROWN.

LONDON:

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188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund ... £1,200,000,000 ... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

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LONDON AGENCY.—13, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
MANAGER.—G. Pietsch.

SUB-MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Fouchow, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

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Established in 1833.

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BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.; the National Bank of Scotland; and the Bank of England.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the head office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised. Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. Paid up, \$3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS and HEAD OFFICE in Hong Kong.

LONDON MANAGER.—W. H. Vacher, 32, Nicholas-lane.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Fouchow	Hioogo	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Bank grants DRAFTS upon and negotiates or collects BILLS at any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives DEPOSITS for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE

GENERAL AGENTS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.

BRANCH AGENTS.

Messrs. Matheson and Co.	London.
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.	Calcutta.
Messrs. Remington and Co.	Bombay.
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	Madras.
Messrs. B. A. Barretto and Co.	Manila.
Messrs. Daniell King and Co.	Sydney.
Messrs. Jas. Henry and Co.	Melbourne.
J. F. Crockett, Esq.	Singapore.

Insurances are effected by this office on goods from the United Kingdom to India, China, Japan, and Australia, at the current rates of premium.

All claims for loss or average under the policies made payable either in London or abroad, as may be arranged with the assured.

MATHESON and Co., Agents in London.

No. 3, Lombard-street.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENERAL AGENTS IN CALCUTTA.

Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.

BRANCH AGENTS.

Messrs. Matheson and Co.	London.
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.	China.
Messrs. Remington and Co.	Bombay.
Messrs. Binny and Co.	Madras.
Messrs. Guthrie and Co.	Singapore.
Messrs. Arncliffe Brothers	Colombo.
Messrs. Todd, Findlay, and Co.	Bangoon.

Insurances are effected by this Company on goods from the United Kingdom to India, China, Japan, and Australia, at the current rates of premium.

All claims for loss or average under the policies made payable either in London or abroad, as may be arranged with the assured.

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Marine Risks are accepted by the above Society on goods by first class vessels from the United Kingdom to India, China, Japan, Melbourne, and Sydney, at the current rates of premium.

Claims for losses and averages are payable in London, or at the Port of destination, as may be desired.

OFFICES:

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MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

THE STRAITS TIMES.—Daily, weekly and fortnightly editions; published in Singapore for circulation throughout the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, JAVA, BORNEO, SIAM, FRENCH COCHIN CHINA, CHINA and JAPAN.

This paper, which is the oldest in Singapore, and the most widely circulated throughout the Far East, offers an excellent medium for the advertisements of ship-builders, machinists, manufacturers, patentees, &c., in the United Kingdom.

Advertisements to be forwarded through an Agents, Singapore, or GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WALL LIGHTS and LUSTRES for Gas and Candles
CHANDELIERS in Bronze and Ormolu
MODERATOR LAMPS and LAMPS for INDIA,
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Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly
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Birmingham.
Established 1807.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHN and Mr. JOHANNES F. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have been authorised to sign our Firm per procreation.

WM. PUSTAU and CO.

China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD in our Hong Kong Firm CEASED on the 31st March last, and Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN SAMUEL COX have been admitted Partners therein from the said day.

Our said Firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

LANE, CRAWFORD and CO.

Hong Kong, May 4, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, the Sole Surviving Partner of the firm of HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co., of Batavia (now in Liquidation), has ESTABLISHED, under the firm of J. PEET and Co., and has admitted Mr. H. S. HEWLETT a PARTNER.

JOHN PEET, J.

Batavia, 30th April, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have OPENED a BRANCH of our FIRM at SOURABAYA, under the management of Mr. EDWIN INT'VELD, to whom we have granted our Power of Attorney.

HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.

Batavia, 15th June, 1870.

CAUTION.

THE GROSS FRAUDS which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the labels attached to JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PERFUMERY, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to Caution the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from JOHN GOSNELL and Co., and invite special attention to the address, ANGEL-PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES-STREET, late of 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s SELECT PERFUMES
—Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Garibaldi Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Tea Rose, Russian Leather Perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Toilet Vinegar, Inexhaustible Salts, Aromatic Vinegar, Aromatic Eau de Cologne.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Prince of Wales Perfume
JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Princess Alexandra Perfume

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Pomade.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Soap.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Real Old Brown Windsor Soap.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Golden Oil—Moelline—Macassar Oil, Bear's Grease, &c., for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Extra Highly Scented Toilet and Nursery Powder.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Stereodermic or Dentist Tooth Brushes and Trichosaron Hair Brushes, warranted to purchasers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Instantaneous Hair Dye.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Orders executed on receipt of 10 per cent. of the amount in cash, the balance being drawn for through a Banker.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

The most effectual remedy for Bowel Complaints and Disorders of the Stomach. At this season of the year, when these complaints are so prevalent, there is no better remedy than Holloway's Pills, whether as a preventive or cure. When taken in moderate doses, and strict attention be paid to diet, the worst cases will be relieved. The strengthening properties of these Pills restore the impaired tone of the stomach, and cleanse the liver. Nothing so good has been discovered for the cure of persons suffering from a long residence in hot climates, and they surpass every other medicine for general family use. They have the happiest effect on the stomach and secretions, promoting digestion, and gently stimulating the torpid bowels.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's establishments at the above port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for **REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS**, cleaning and painting iron hips and steamers.

Their large **GRANITE DOCK** has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a calson-gate and a powerful centrifugal steam pump, and an engineer's workshop fitted with lathes and tools, driven by steam; iron and brass foundries, boiler-makers' shop, a large smithy and carpenters and boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller **GRANITE DOCKS** can receive, at spring tides, vessels drawing 12 feet.

Quarters for officers and a **DRY GODOWN** for stores of vessels under repair.

SINGAPORE DOCKS.

THE PATENT SLIP AND DOCK COMPANY execute **SHIPS' REPAIRS** of all descriptions in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European Engineers and Shipwrights.

There are **TWO DRY DOCKS**, each capable of admitting two vessels at the same time, being over 400 feet in length, with depth of water ranging to 20 feet. Adjoining the above there is extensive **WHARF WAREHOUSE**, and other accommodation, including every convenience for coaling Steamers, discharging cargo, and storing goods, together with ample **MACHINERY** and appliances for repairing iron steamers, &c.

Apply at the offices of Messrs. **PATERSON, SIMONS, and Co.**, Singapore; or 21, St. Swithin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

WM. CLOUGHTON, Managing Director.
New Harbour, Singapore, January, 1870.



OVERLAND ROUTE.—The **PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels by their steamers for—

From Southampton—From Marseilles ton.

GIBRALTAR ...	Every Saturday,	at 2 P.M.	—
MALTA	" "	" "	" "
ALEXANDRIA	" "	Every Sunday,	at 7 A.M.
ADEN	" "	" "	" "
BOMBAY	" "	" "	" "
GALLE	" "	" "	" "
MADRAS	Saturday, Aug.	Sunday, Aug.	
CALCUTTA	6, 2 P.M.	14, 7 A.M.	
PENANG	And every alter-	And every alter-	
SINGAPORE	nate Saturday	nate Sunday	
CHINA	thereafter.	thereafter.	
JAPAN	" "	" "	

AUSTRALIA ...	Saturday, Aug.	Sunday, Aug.	
NW. ZEALAND ...	6, 2 P.M.	14, 7 A.M.	
	And every fourth	And every fourth	
	Saturday there-	Sunday there-	
	after.	after.	

And all ports touched at by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

	To India.	To China, Japan, or Australia.
Parcels—		
1 to 12 lb., or 2 to 24 lbs.	4s. to 9s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 15s.
1 to 3 lb., or 24 to 72 lbs.	12s. 6d. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Merchandise, per ton ...	£7 to £10	£16 to £20

For the convenience of Country Shippers, Messrs. Pickford and Co.'s Agents receive Goods and Parcels on the Company's account.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

MAIL ROUTE FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY despatch their splendid side-wheel steamers from NEW YORK on the 5th and 21st, and from PANAMA on the 13th and 29th of every month for SAN FRANCISCO (calling at ACAPULCO and MANZANILLA en route), thence to YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, and HONG KONG, on the 1st of every month. Passengers from England may connect with this line at New York by any of the various lines of steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, or Havre.

Passengers by this line are less than ten days in the tropics.

SANDWICH ISLANDS and BRITISH COLUMBIA—The steamers of the North Pacific Transportation Company leave San Francisco at regular intervals for those countries.

H. STARR and Co., Agents, 22, Moorgate-street, London.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.—THROUGH LINE from NEW YORK to SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, in 18 days from England.
Japan in 33 " "
China in 44 " "

Passengers for California and intermediate points of this road may now be booked through from England at the established rates of fare; and from San Francisco to Japan, China, &c., by the magnificent steamers of the Pacific Mail Company.

For Rates, Tickets, &c., apply to **H. STARR and Co.**, Agents, 22, Moorgate-street, London.



OVERLAND ROUTE VIA MARSEILLES.—SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES OF FRANCE.—**FRENCH MAIL STEAM PACKETS LEAVE MARSEILLES AS FOLLOWS:**—

September 4	For	Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Mauritius, Pointe de Galle (Ceylon), Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Batavia, Shanghai, & Yokohama
October 2	For	Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Pointe de Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Batavia, Shanghai, and Yokohama
October 30	For	Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Mauritius, Pointe de Galle (Ceylon), Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Batavia, Shanghai, & Yokohama
August 21	For	Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Pointe de Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Batavia, Shanghai, and Yokohama
Sept. 18	For	Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Mauritius, Pointe de Galle (Ceylon), Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Batavia, Shanghai, & Yokohama
October 16	For	Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Mauritius, Pointe de Galle (Ceylon), Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, Batavia, Shanghai, & Yokohama

9th, 19th, and 29th of every month for Alexandria.

For Passage, Freight, and Information, apply to the Company's Agent, 97, Cannon-street, London, E.C.; or **G. H. FLETCHER and Co.**, Liverpool; at the Offices of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to **SMITH and Co.**, Rotterdam.

Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.



ROYAL MAIL ROUTE, via PANAMA, for NORTH and SOUTH PACIFIC, Central America, Japan, and China.—The **ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S ATLANTIC STEAMERS** now run through from Southampton to Colon (Aspinwall), by which arrangement passengers for the above localities will be conveyed to the Isthmus of Panama in the vessel in which they embark at Southampton.

Passengers and goods are booked For the South Pacific, Central America, West Coast of Mexico, California, British Columbia ... 17th of each month. Japan and China ... 17th of each month.

For further particulars apply to **J. M. LLOYD**, Secretary.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, 55, Moorgate-street London, E.C.

NEW ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN, VIA LIVERPOOL.

THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAM SHIP COMPANY (Limited) sign through bills of lading for goods to Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, via San Francisco, by the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company's new line of mail steamers from that port.

Passengers will find excellent accommodation, and the fares more reasonable than by any other route.

For terms, &c., apply to the Agents, **J. M. CURRIE, Esq.**, 21, Quai d'Orléans, Havre, or 7, Rue Scribe, Paris; or at the Company's Offices, 117, Leadenhall-street, London, and The Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR B. FORWOOD, Managing Director.



CHINA and JAPAN.—The following splendid first-class SHIPS will be despatched as follows, under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last Shipping Day.
Hong Kong	Sir H. Parkes	A1 13 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hio-go and Nagasaki	Jas. Paton	A1 11 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

For Freight or Passage apply to **KILICK, MARTIN, and Co.**, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.



CHINA and JAPAN.—**ROBERTSON and Co.** will despatch the following first-class clipper VESSELS:—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Dock.	Last Shipping Day.
Hong Kong	Assyrian	A1 10 yr.	SWID	With des.
Yokohama	Benmore	A in A1	SWID	With des.
Nagasaki & Hio-go	Lunan (new)	A1 10 yr.	SWID	With des.

For Freight and Passage apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London; or York Chambers, 55, King-street Manchester.



CHINA and JAPAN.—The following high-classed Clipper SHIPS will be despatched as under from the East India Docks:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Last Shipping Day.
Hong Kong	Westn. Chief	A1 13 yr.	750	With des.
Yokohama (Kagawa)	Lothair	A1 16 yr.	795	With des.

For Freight or Passage apply to **NORRIS and JORNER**, 60, Cornhill, E.C.

Steam via the Suez Canal. To sail on the 24th Sept.

FOR SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI (with leave to call at PENANG), the splendid full-powered screw steamer **ADA**, 567 tons nett register; 260-horse power, nominal (owned by Messrs. Malcomson Bros., of Waterford); **ROBERT TATCHER**, ELLA, Commander, will load in the Victoria Docks. Has elegant accommodation for first and second class passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen. Carries a surgeon and stewardess, if required.

For Freight or Passage apply to **SMITH, SUNDIUS, and Co.**, 17, Gracechurch-street; or to **SHAW, MAXTOR, and Co.**, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.

Regular line of Packet Ship. With despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, the well-known clipper ship **NEVILLE**, A1; 715 tons register; **JOHN HEMSWORTH**, Commander; East India Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SHAW, MAXTOR, and Co.**, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.

Direct for the Malabar Coast. Under engagement to the Council of India. Will meet with the usual quick despatch.

DIRECT FOR MANGALORE, CANNANORE, TELlicherry, CALICUT, BEYPORE, and COCHIN—the magnificent China clipper ship **PIRIT OF THE NORTH**, A1 110 years, 571 tons register, **A. MATHEW**, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This fine vessel, so well known for her rapid passages, and the fine order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes, offers the best opportunity to shippers.

For Freight or Passage apply to **JOHN C. CAMPBELL**, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to **LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and Briggs**, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

A regular trader. Will meet with the usual quick despatch.

DIRECT FOR COLOMBO, the favourite frigate-built ship, **PALMERSTON**, A1 15 years; 594 tons register; **J. N. SEAGROVE**, Commander; South West India Docks. This magnificent high-classed vessel, so well and favourably known in the Ceylon trade, offers the best opportunity to shippers of fine goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to **JOHN C. CAMPBELL**, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to **LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and Briggs**, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

COWASJEE DINSHAW.

Close to the Landing Place, Depot of **EUROPEAN CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK, WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS** of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade. Perfumery, Confectionery, Oilman's Stores, and Stationery; every description. Sola Topes and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.
The London and China Express on SALE.

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MESSRS. EDWARDS and KIDD are prepared to undertake printing in permanent pigments by their new method of photo-mechanical or surface printing, or by the Autotype process (Edwards's patent, under licence of the Autotype Company). Prints by either of these processes are indestructible, and unaffected by exposure to any climate. Their cost is less than that of silver-printing.

Enlargements made from negatives taken with Edwards's miniature apparatus (sold by Messrs. Murray and Heath), or from any other negatives.

Arrangements may be made for the working of either process by photographers in the East. Terms and specimens on application. Messrs. Edwards and Kidd also undertake the publication of, or agency for, photographic works in this country.

EDWARDS and KIDD,

22, HENRIETTA-STREET, LONDON, W.C.

THE CHINA & JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kind to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Persons Requirements of every description promptly executed either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

THE MANAGER, CHINA & JAPAN AGENCY,
2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by **WOODFALL and KINDER**, Millers-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by **JAMES WEST**, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, in the parish of St. Michael's, in the City of London.—Monday, August 29, 1870.